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## POETRY.

### THE DAY IS GONE.

The day is gone, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night,
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me,
That my soul cannot resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mists resembles rain.

Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of time.

For, like strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavor;
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humble poet,
Whose songs gush'd from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start.

Who through long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.

Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

And the nights shall be filled with music,
And the cares, that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Avenues to the Conscience.

The following vigorous thoughts are by one who signs himself—"A Brand from the Burning." There are deeper experiences in men's souls than the world commonly knows.

We are promised other communications from the same writer:—

CALIFORNIA, July 9th, 1855.

It is I believe, common for the irreligious to dismiss the case of persons under a concern of mind, by saying they are nervous, and the Doctors authoritatively endorse the statement. Yes, the nervous system *is* disarranged. But who or what disarranged it? And who or what created that system with its fine and subtle tissue of strings by which all sorts of perceptions are conveyed to their possessor? Have the Doctors in reality described the full nature and power of the nervous system, so that its entire use is appreciated by man? I think not. Well then, if the nerves are made to convey impressions to the ordinary senses, why may not the Great Creator and Designer of man's system as well employ them to transmit the messages of the Holy Spirit to the soul. And if in an excited state from ordinary causes, they bring alarm and disorder to the senses merely, so by the operations of conscience awakened to fear, they may be excited to deliver, with fearful rapidity and tumult God's messages to the guilty soul.

I have thought that the condition of the nervous system, when terrors external and internal beset the soul, and it stands confessed and awe-stricken before its God—no matter whether this condition be immediately superinduced by excessive drinking as in *delirium tremens* or otherwise, may be aptly compared to the operation of the magnetic telegraph. And if the unbeliever cannot understand God's agency in the future, the ignorant and uninitiated can scarcely better comprehend the real *modus operandi* of the latter. In the former, Almighty God through a complicated system of vital strings may dispatch directly to the soul of guilty man, his wrath and condemnation. Terrors abound on every side—every person that he confronts, no matter how they act, speak, or look, whether kindly or unkindly, talk to him of sinful deeds done and duties neglected, for which God's law awards eternal damnation. Every thing visible or audible conveys to his mind reproof of sins persisted in and evil habits confirmed. Each object that meets his vision, or sound that salutes his ear, is transformed into an advertisement of his guilt, or a knell of his doom He thinks of some secret and cherished sin—a bystander makes a casual and general remark, intending no reference to the afflicted, but God decrees it to bear a mysterious affinity to that particular sin. Instantly the impression goes along the nerves to the soul—all is revealed! He can indulge in no train of thought upon any subject, but the surrounding objects, persons, sights and sounds, instantly seem to have, do or convey an unmistakable reference thereto.—Finally by dint of terror, he breaks through the secrecy of caution, and accuses the attendants of meaning him—they disclaim, tell him to be quiet, give him an anodyne, and doubtless think him insane. Alas, the truth is he sees too plainly and hears too truly. If they did not mean him, God did through them. Yes, Almighty God, by his Holy Spirit is speaking to the guilty man through the agency of persons and things, in a voice which they can neither know nor hear. He dies—the world says of nervous disorder.

The *truly* spiritual know; he had caught a glimpse and a fearful one of that world of spirits to which he is summoned; a glimpse unobservable to ordinary persons *whose nerves are not excited.* ¶

For the Pacific.

### A Finished Education.

"I think," said Mrs. B. "I shall take Angelina out of the public school, and send her to a 'Young Ladies Seminary.'"

"What is the matter with the public school?" asked Mr. B.

"O! I've no particular fault to find with it; but Angelina is now thirteen years old, and ought to begin to think of finishing her education. Its of no use for her to keep drumming over arithmetic, grammar and geography. She ought to be attending to the advanced branches. Why, there is little Francena across the way, only ten years old, and she studies French, Spanish, Botany, History and Philosophy, and her teacher says she is making wonderful progress. Our Angelina has been jogging along in the public school, and is really behind the times. So next week she must commence taking lessons in music and dancing, drawing and painting, and in the modern languages. In a year at most, she must finish her education and come out into society."

"A finished education." Of all the humbugs of our sham-ridden race, that of a finished education at a boarding school is the greatest. And of all the ludicrous objects next to a dandy pedant fresh from college, a young lady,—there are no girls—sent home according to order, is the most supremely ridiculous.

Is the training of such schools calculated to give mental vigor and independence of thought? How many of the girls who study French and Spanish ever acquire more than a mere smattering? Nine out of ten never wade half-way through Ollendorf's First Lessons.

If a young girl is to have the advantage of a liberal education and expects to pursue a regular course of study, let her study the languages, but, if she can attend school only a limited period of time, it is more than useless. A girl, too, must be fitted with an education as the milliner fits her with a dress.

Education is a growth—a developement. It does not consist in a long array of studies, in "going over" so many pages in botany, astronomy, and 'dear, delightful *French*.' True, many parents judge of the progress of their daughter only in this way. No wonder they become dissatisfied with the plain schools of less pretensions. Mental growth, and strength of mind cannot be measured by the volume. Young girls, who are on the point of finishing your education, exercise your common sense. Which would you prefer,—to be able to write a correct and elegant letter in English to your future husband, or to favor him with an exquisite little French billet-doux? Would you have the power of educating your children in common things, or would you prefer to teach them painting? Do you imagine that your "finished education" will be of much service to you in real life? If you think to dazzle young gentlemen with boarding school accomplishments, most certainly you are laboring under an egregious error. Think you a man with his eyes wide open, will mistake a Peacock for a Nightingale? or, with his ears wide open will mistake French for common sense? You may be flattered by the butterflies of society, but those whose esteem and love you would really wish to win, will never be decided by the flimsey veil of accomplishments.

Girls, be sensible. Don't imagine you can be turned out finished scholars, at the advanced age even, of fifteen or sixteen. If you wish to be *women*, acquire the education of a woman. If you wish to be belles and butterflies make use of the quack nostrums of education which are paraded rightly, in the same column with patent madicines. Don't think of finishing your education before you begin it.

MONADNOCK.

### Infidels Reproved.

Sir Isaac Newton set out in life an infidel; but, on a close examination of the evidences for Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac addressed him to the following effect:—"Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of the mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity; for you have not studied it. I have, and am certain that you know nothing of the matter." This was a just reproof, and that would be very suitable to be given to the infidels of the present day; for they often speak of what they have never studied, and what, in fact, they are entirely ignorant of. Dr. Johnson, therefore, well observed, that "no honest man could be a Deist; or no man could be so after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity." On the name of Hume, the historian, being mentioned to him, as one who had studied it, "No, sir," said he:—"Hume owned to a clergyman in the bishopric of Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention.

## SELECTIONS.

### Physiology in Schools.

It is possible that some persons, even those who have had experience in teaching, may doubt the expediency of introducing the study of Physiology, at least in our common schools. It has long taken rank among those "higher studies," or to give them a more expressive appellation, those *fancy* studies, which are usually postponed to some indefinite future of the child's education, and are consequently seldom attended to at all. The departments of Grammer, Arithmetic and Geography seem to have acquired a prescriptive right to the first place in the curriculum of school instruction, while History, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy have usually, with some homogeneous sciences, successfully contended for the second rank. Now without questioning the pre-eminent claims of the "art of speaking and writing the English language correctly," we may well inquire whether there is any problem in fractions, or the square root, any summary of affairs in Senegambia or Kamscatka, any details of the butcheries of Cannæ or Boridino, any principles of the lever or screw, any information respecting Saturn and his rings, or Jupiter and his moons, which is more worthy the attention of the youthful pupil than the stucture of the body he inhabits and the functions of the vital force which animates it? Is all knowledge to be diligently sought, except that of which he is to make daily and hourly use during his life? Will you instruct the railroad engineer in navigation and horsemanship, but keep him in profound ignorance as to the construction and management of a locomotive? Will you teach the physician theology only, and give him no information as to the body to whose ills he is to minister? Will you train the clergyman in medicine, but deny him access to information respecting the sublime science he is to teach?—We do not object to the introduction of Grammer, Arithmetic, and Geography, nor to the place which they occupy. But we do object to the exclusion of a study which is equally important and even more practical than these. We claim that it is the right of every child to receive from its parents and teachers some clear and reliable instruction in regard to the physical mechanism which he is to control, and which, in many important particulars, is to react upon his own mental and spiritual being. It is as cruel to send forth the child upon the voyage of life without this knowledge, as it would be to sit him in a frail boat in mid-ocean, with no idea of the nature or use of rudder, sail, or compass. If the children of the past century had been as familiar with the laws of Physiology, as they have been with the "rule of three," though our national reputation for driving close bargains might have been somewhat less, our fame as a robust and vigorous people would have been greatly enhanced.—And this suggests another consideration which strongly substantiates our position that Physiology should be made a prominent branch of study even in our common District Schools. *As a nation we are rapidly deteriorating!* No other people in the family of nations is to-day made up of so large a proportion of puny, feeble, nervous men and women, united with so small a per centage of those whose robust health makes their animal existence a source of positive enjoyment. The causes of this alarming state of things are not hid. He who runs may read them. They can be traced directly to the violation of the simplest physiological laws. Thorough instruction only in the elements of the science of life would open the eyes of the multitudes to the nature of habits, now freely practised throughout the community, which are absolutely murderous in their effects: Tight lacing; thin shoes; high living among the poor as well as the rich; the constant occupancy of close, heated rooms, without outlet or an inlet for the great supporter of life; an unceasing whirl of excitement, drawing within its sweep the hours of business, of pleasure, and even of devotion; a constant forcing of all the mental and physical powers to the highest exertion, with no interval of refreshing rest and recreation; a consuming ambition for position, or wealth, or acheivement in some other form, fostered by our democratic organization of society; the free use of tea, coffee, and tobacco, and until very recently, of intoxicating liquors drugged with the vilest poisons, for the purpose of maintaining this unnatural tension of thought and nerve; these and numberless other kindred practices are eating out the stamina of the American people, with a rapidity which awakens the most serious apprehensions as to our future existence as a nation. Foreigners who come to our shores notice at once the wan, debilitated appearance of the crowds that throng the streets of our cities. Nervous complaints in all their various forms have multiplied to an almost incredible extent during the last twenty-five years. These are becoming hereditary among us. The children of the present generation are receiving an inheritance of weak backs, and aching heads, and trembling nerves, which in turn they will transmit to their posterity with a fearful accumulation drawn from the original source of supply. Such a state of public health in other nations is confined to the inhabitants of large towns and cities. But with us the evil has extended through the rural population of our agricultural districts. This is especially true of females in the country—the wives and daughters of our farmers. We have cultivated a holy horror of the European custom of turning women into the field to labor with the hoe and the sickle. But it would be a mercy to multitudes, if such toil were substituted for the indoor services they are now obliged to perform. In the first place, the labor very generally required of women in agricultural communities is very severe. No small part of the productive industry of the farm is connected with the kitchen and the dairy. The cash articles are produced there. There the final result of the labors of the field are secured. There old mortgages are paid off. There the pennies are slowly accumulated which are to purchase new acres. These savings are carefully accumulated, which find their way to the store-keeper's till in exchange for cloth, and sugar and tea. The merchant and the mechanic expect to maintain their families by their own efforts and their wives are only required to expend economically and judiciously what they provide. But the farmer's wife sustains a much higher reponsibility. She is to provide as well as expend. If any progress is made in accumulating property, or in "laying up something for a rainy day," she is to perform an essential part in the achievement. Now all this might not be objectionable, if the labor required could be performed in obedience to physiological laws. If, like her husband, she could be surrounded during the long day of toil by the pure air of heaven, and receive all those invigorating influences which exhale from the freshly turned earth and float down the channels of the sunlight, she might, like her European sister, grow hearty and strong under her burdens, although such a result would furnish no apology for the outrage. But though called to perform an amount of labor scarcely inferior to that required in the field, she is compelled to toil over a hot fire, in a close apartment, where she breathes in an atmosphere surcharged with steam and redolent of fumes from the frying-pan and gridiron. Here day after day she toils on, with no respite or recreation. When the additional duty of bearing and nursing her children is imposed upon her, there is no humane public sentiment, either within the family circle or out of it, which demands that aught of her daily tasks shall be for any long period diminished. Whenever she is able to "keep about," as the phrase is, she feels bound to labor, and bound to waste no time upon the means which natural instinct and physiological science alike prescribe for the refreshment and invigoration of the wearied powers. Rest, according to the philosophy which she has been taught, is idleness. Cheerfulness is frivolity. Recreation is a folly and a sin. But it is no sin to bring into the world a numerous progeny of feeble, puny, nervous children who must pay through life the penalty of their excessive and unhealthy toil. Thus the agricultural class, from which other nations are recruited as they become deteriorated by the mingled destitution and luxury of civil life, is with us even more exposed to the causes of disease and decay than any other. The habits of the female population of our cities, notwithstanding all the injurious influences of fashion and luxury, are on the whole far more conducive to health than those of the same class in the country. They take more exercise in the open air. They are not subjected to excessive toil. They are far more secure from hazardous exposure. Said a distinguished physician, now at the head of one of our New England Asylums for the insane, after a long and careful observation, I am fully prepared to say that as a general rule, the health of the female population of our cities is far better than that of those residing in the country."—*New Englander.*

### "Nobody said Anything to Me."

The title which I have given to this sketch, is taken from the lips of a young man, who afterwards became a member of my church. He had called upon me for conversation upon the subject of his religious duty; and after conversing with him, and saying such things to him as I thought appropriate to his state of mind, I asked him how it came about that he had not given his prayerful attention to the subject of religion before.

"Nobody said anything to me," says he.

"Yes," I replied, "*I* have said a great many things to you."

"I know you have in *sermons;* but I mean, nobody said anything to me in *particular*, before yesterday."

"Who said anything to you yesterday?"

"Henry Clapp," said he, (naming a young man who had recently entertained a hope in God.)

"What did Henry say to you?"

"As I met him in the street," says he, "he stopped me, and told me he had something to say to me, and asked me if he might say it. I said yes, he might. And then he said, 'It is high time for you to begin to seek the Lord.'"

"And what did you answer?"

"I hardly had time to answer at all, for he passed right on. But I said to him, when he had got a few feet from me, 'So it is Henry.' He turned back his face partly toward me, looking over his shoulder, and answered, '*do it then,*' and went right on."

"Have you seen him since?"

"No, sir."

"You say, nobody said anything to you before. If he, or some one else, had spoken to you before, do you think you would have begun before?"

"I believe I should."

"Such was the opinion of this young man. To this opinion he adhered long after. The last time I spoke to him on that subject, he said to me that he believed he "should have sought the Lord *years before*, if anybody had spoken to him about it."

Here, then, was a young man, living in the midst of a Christian community till he was more than twenty years old, a regular attendant at church, known to scores of Christian men and women; and yet, "nobody said anything to him!" The first sentence that was uttered to him was not lost upon him.

There are few points of duty more difficult for wise and engaged Christians to decide, than it is to decide what they shall say, or whether they shall say anything, to the irreligious persons whom they are accustomed to meet. Many times they are afraid to say anything to them on the subject of religion, lest they should do them an injury by awakening opposition or disgust. No man can teach them their duty.—What may be the duty of one, may not be the duty of another. The question depends upon so many things, upon character, upon intimacy, upon time, place, occasion, age, and a thousand other circumstances, that no wise man will ever attempt to lay down any general rule upon the subject. But if a Christian's heart longs for the conversion of sinners as it ought, he will not be likely to err. If he speaks to an unconverted sinner, in love, and alone, and without disputation, and in humility, and in the spirit of prayer, his words will do no harm. He may not be able to do good, but at least he can *try*. The unconverted in the midst of God's people, meeting them every day, their friends, their associates, and neighbors, certainly ought not to be able to declare, "*nobody* said anything to me,"—"no man cared for my soul."—*Spencer's Pastor's Sketches.*

### Choate on the Love of Reading.

[*From his Address delivered at the Inauguration of the Peabody Institute*]

I come to add the final reason why the *working man*—by which I mean the whole *brotherhood of industry*—should set on mental culture and that knowledge which is wisdom, a value so high—only not supreme—subordinate alone to the exercises and hopes of religion itself. And that it is, that therein he shall so surely find rest from labor, succor under its burdens; forgetfulness of its cares; composure in its annoyances. It is not always that the busy day is followed by the peaceful night. It is not always that fatigue wins sleep. Often some vexation outside of the toil that has exhausted the frame; some loss in a bargain; some loss by an insolvency; some unforeseen rise or fall of prices; some triumph of a mean and fraudulent competitor; "the law's delay, the proud man's contumely, the insolence of office, or some one of the spurns that patient merit from the unworthy take"—some self-reproach, perhaps, follows you within the door; chills the fireside; sows the pillow with thorns; and the dark care is lost in the last waking thought, and haunts the vivid dream. Happy then, is he who has laid up in youth, and held fast in all fortune, a genuine and passionate love of reading. True balm of hurt minds; of surer and more healthful charm than "poppy or mandragora, or all the drowsy syrups of the world"—by that single taste, by that single capacity, he may bound in a moment into the still region of delightful studies, and be at rest.

He recalls the annoyance that pursues him; reflects that he has done all that might become a man to avoid or bear it; he indulges in one good, long, human sigh, picks up the volume where the mark kept his place, and in about the same time that it takes the Mohammedan in the Spectator to put his head in the bucket of water and raise it out, he finds himself exploring the arrow-marked ruins of Ninevah with Layard, or whispering at the spring-head of the stupendous Missouri with Clark and Lewis; or watching with Columbus for the sublime moment of the rising of the curtain from before the great mystery of the sea; or looking reverentially on while Socrates—the discourse of immortality ended—refuses the offer of escape, and takes in his hand the poison, to die in obedience to the unrighteous sentence of the law; or perhaps, it is in the contemplation of some vast spectacle or phenomenon of Nature that he has found his quick peace—the renewed exploration of one of her great laws—or some glimpse opened by the pencil of St. Pierre, or Humbolt, or Chateaubriand, or Wilson, the "blessedness and glory of her own deep, calm and mighty existence."

Let the case of a busy lawyer testify to the priceless value of the love of reading. He comes home, his temples throbbing, his nerves shattered from a trial of a week; surprised and alarmed by the charge of the judge, and pale with anxiety about the verdict of the next morning, not at all satisfied with what he has done himself, though he does not see how he could have improved it; recalling with dread and self-disparagement, if not with envy, the brilliant effort of his antagonist, and tormenting himself with the vain wish that he could have replied to it—and altogether a very miserable subject, and in as unfavorable a condition to accept comfort from wife and children as poor Christian in the first three pages of the Pilgrim's Progress.

With a superhuman effort he opens his book, and in the twinkling of an eye he is looking into the full "orb of Homeric or Miltonic song," or he stands in the crowd breathless, yet swayed as forests or the sea by winds—hearing and to judge the pleadings for the Crown; or the philosophy which soothed Cicero or Boethius in their afflictions, in exile, in prison, and the contemplation of death,—breathes over his petty cares like the sweet south; or Pope, or Horace laugh him into good humor; or he walks with Æneas and the Sybil in the mild light of the world of the laureled dead—and the court-house is as completely forgotten as the dream of preadamite life. Well may he prize that endeared charm, so effectual and safe, without which the brain had long ago been chilled by paralysis, or set on fire by insanity!

### Camels for the Western Plains.

Congress, at its late sessions, authorized the purchase of a number of camels, for the purpose of introducing them as beasts of burden in transporting military stores, &c., over the great western plains. The Washington Star says:

Major Wayne has been selected to conduct the experiment. To that end he is about to start for the East, travelling overland from Liverpool or Havre. He is to purchase about fifty camels in Persia, of the kind which has been in use in that quarter of Asia, for the military purposes for centuries. The United States ship Supply, in which they are to be brought hither, is to leave a cargo of stores in the Mediterranean for our squadron stationed there, on her way out. After taking in her return cargo of camels, she will propably make for Indianola, Texas, and there land them. Two or three scientific gentlemen are now engaged in investigating facts connected with the climate of various parts of the United States, in order to ascertain where it will be best to have them pass their first winter. It will be recollected that they travel comfortably sixty miles without food or water, and live on food which other animals of burden reject. We are firm believers that the experiment will succeed, and hope yet to see camels used as ordinary beasts of burden in our country.

### The Moral Power of Right.

"Are you not afraid of the power of Jupiter?" asked one of Marshal Junot when, acting in behalf of injured innocence, he had disobeyed Napoleon. "I never fear him when he is wrong," was his reply.—Right is stronger than armies; stronger than public sentiment; it has nothing to fear. Look at Barbes, the once wealthy republican, imprisoned as an enemy of France, his property confiscated; himself worn out in a dungeon. When offered a free pardon by the usurper who has crushed the liberties of his country, he refused to accept it; he compelled the jailor to drag him out of prison, as Paul and Silas compelled the magistrates at Philippi; he wrote to Louis Napoleon that he would not receive a favor from the man of the 2d of December. He will have no fellowship with the man of blood, and his deeds of darkness; he will not come under obligation to him, or acknowledge his authority to the extent of accepting a gift from his blood-stained hands; he reproves him and his deeds; and in history that reproof will be mightier than the throne of France.

The state prisoner, just released, puts the Emperor under his ban; refuses him his hand; excommunicates him from the esteem of honorable men; shuts him up to his own crimes; and before the nations and posterity pierces him with words sharper than a sword. Wherever the Emperor may move in the pageantry of State, amid the purchased flatteries of courtiers and the army, in proud alliance with established dynasties, the finger of Barbés points after him—"*Thou man of December; thou perjured murderer of the Constitution and the liberties of France!*" The usurper cannot shut his eyes against that mysterious hand and its writing upon the wall.

Here is the power of virtue against crime. No power can be against us if we are in the right; the Power is with us, though all men are against us. The republican patriot of France may teach a lesson to many a timid Christian, enslaved by party, by interest, or by public opinion. "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness but rather reprove them."—*Independent.*

### Stay Where You Are.

In the West we have met with persons possessed of a *mania* for clearing land. As long as their farms afford unlimited opportunities for chopping down huge trees and burning up huge logs, they work with the furor of passion; but the moment they have made their farms tillable and their houses inhabitable, they take no further interest in them whatever, and are eager to sell out and plunge deeper into the woods to ply again the axe and the brand. Thus the country is cleared rapidly; but the blood of the people is fevered, and the passion for change continues after the good done by it has been accomplished.

The necessity for a rapid clearing of land has ceased. We have cleared faster than we have appropriated. The Eastern and Middle States presents an expanse, almost unbroken, of half-cultivated land, dotted with unattractive homes. A large number—propably a majority—of those who occupy those homes are, at least *willing* if they are not desirous, to sell their farms and try their fortune in a newer region.—They know that the burden of life is heavy to be borne where they are; they hope that it will be lighter somewhere else. They forget that the life of *no* honest man is easy. They omit from their calculations all the unseen and spiritual advantages of a permanent residence. They overlook the fact that the real nutriment of a tree or a man flows in from the minute tendrils of the root, scarcely visible to the eye, which a removal rudely tears away. They have neglected to make their homes charming, by planting the ornamental shrub, the shading tree, the beautiful flower. They have not enlisted in their corps of co-operators the next-to-omnipotent aid of Science, nor bound themselves to the fields they till by the interest of varied, intelligent experiment. They do not know that new lands, though they give a large increase, yet draw large tribute from the men who go to live upon them. The forest and the prairie do not yield without a struggle, nor without imparting some of their wildness to their conquerers. It is a game of Give and Take between civilized man and wild nature.

To most men, over twenty-five years of age, who have a footing upon their native soil, we believe that advice is good. Stay where you are, and determine to stay as long as life lasts! Persevering toil, guided by a thinking head and ennobled by a worthy purpose, *will* reduce the mortgage by degrees, and beautify the old home, and fertilize the sterile field, and drain the too fertile marsh, and convert stones into stone fences, and make the farm the pride of the township and the delight of the owner.—Stay where you are, and try it! There are those who should remove—the young, the strong, the uncapitaled, the one-too-many in a family. But, if possible, such should remove but *once*, seeking not a stepping-place but a permanent home, in which, and around which, all that is best in their natures may gather and centre.

Would that we could whisper it convincingly into the ears of nine-tenths of our restless, roving fellow-citizens,—Stay where you are!—*Life Illustrated.*

### Story with a Moral.

Many years ago a merchant, worth near a million dollars, stood upon a wharf watching the approach of a rich ship, just arriving in port, of which he was the owner.—He was elated with the good fortune, and looked lofty and arrogant. A poor seaman, suffering under grievous maladies, stood near, and having experienced how changeful is life, he ventured to tell the triumphant merchant that riches had wings.

"Pooh!" said the merchant, "there! you see that diamond ring I take from my finger? You see me throw it into the river. As well may you expect to see that ring again, as to see me a poor man!"

Some days afterwards the merchant gave a great dinner to his friends. Among the luxuries provided for the feast was a salmon, from the river. The cook, happening to open the stomach of the salmon, found there, to her great surprise, the merchant's diamond ring. She carried it to him. His countenance fell, for he remembered his boastful language.

The dinner was heartless and tedious to him. The rich wine made his thoughts all the more poignant. He slept none that night. He became "an altered man." His speculations were all unfortunate. Loss succeeded to loss; and in a few years he was a poor man.

Wealth is the gift of God, and given for a good purpose. Not to be squandered—not to make the possessor hard of heart—but to teach him benevolence, to enable him to benefit his fellow-men.

### Mary Magdalena.

The woman that went under the name of Mary Magdalena—whether that name be rightfully or wrongfully bestowed—who stands before us, sanctified in the imagination and in faith of the people in her combined character of Sinner and Saint, as the first fruits of Christian penitence, as a reality, and not a fiction. Even if we would, we can not do away with the associations inseparably connected with her name and image. Of all those to whom much has been forgiven, she was the first; of all the tears since ruefully shed, at the foot of the cross of sufferings, hers were the first; of all the hopes which the Resurrection has since diffused through nations and generations of men, hers were the first. To her sorrowful image how many have looked up through tears, and blessed the pardoning grace of which she was the symbol—or rather the impersonation! Of the female saints some were then chosen patrons of certains virtues—others of the certain vocations; but the accepted and glorified penitent threw her mantle over all, and more especially over those of her own sex, who having gone astray, recalled from error and from shame, and, laid their wrongs their sorrows, and their sins, in trembling humility at the feet of the Redeemer.—*Sacred Legendary Art, by Mrs. Jameson.*

### Struggles of the Great.

There is a milder and serener form of poverty, the nurse of manly energy and heaven-climbing thoughts, attended by love and faith and hope, around whose steps the mountain breezes blow, and from whose countenance all the virtues gather strength. Look around you upon the distinguished men that in every department of life guide and control the times, and inquire what was their origin and what was their early fortune. Were they, as a general rule, rocked and dandled on the lap of wealth? No. Such men emerge from the homes of decent competence or struggling poverty. Necessity sharpens their faculties, and privation and sacrifice brace their moral nature. They learn the great art of renunciation, and enjoy the happiness of having few wants. They know nothing of indifference or satiety. There is not an idle fibre in their frames. They put the vigor of a resolute purpose into every act. The edge of their minds is always kept sharp. In the shocks of life, men like these meet the softly nurtured darlings of prosperity as the vessel of iron meets the vessel of porcelain. Lift your heart above the region of wild hopes and cowardly fears. Put on that even temper of mind which shall be a shadow in success and a light in adversity. If wealth and distinction, receive them in a thankful and moderate spirit. If they do not come, fill their places with better guests. Remember that all which truly exalts and ennobles a man is bound to him by ties as indissoluble as those which link the planets to the sun. Plant yourselves upon God's immutable laws, and fortune and failure will be no more than vapors that curl and play far beneath your feet.—*George S. Hilliard's Mercantile Library Address.*

### The World a Tribunal.

A man passes for what he is worth.—Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear of remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything, that he can do it better than any one else, he has a pledge of the acknowledgement of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is guaged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in every yard and square, a new comer is as well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days, and stamped with his right number, as if he han undergone a formal trial of his strength, speed and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school, with better dress, with trinkets in his pockets, with airs and pretensions. An older boy says to himself: "It's no use; we shall find him out to-morrow."

THE RUSSIAN CATECHISM.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Carr remarks that an Armenian clergyman repeated to him part of Russian Catechism, the purport of which was to put the Emperor almost in the place of God; as, for instance, the answer to the question, "Who gave you your country?" was, "The Emperor." "Who supports you?" "To whom do you owe all your privileges?" and so on, the answer was; "The Emperor." In fact, to whatever question implying power or authority, the answer was, "The Emperor," and he was represented as the bestower of all they possessed, and all the advantages which they enjoyed.

TEA AT HALF PRICE.—Loyard, a French chemist, asserts that if tea is ground like coffee, before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

# THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1855.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON, *Editor.*
REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, *Associate Editor.*

## Frauds and their Lessons.

A few months since a wealthy banker of San Francisco stepped upon the Levee of Sacramento, invited to that city to become a compromise candidate in an exciting senatorial contest. His position and his reputed wealth presented some chances for his election. With him and his friends it was but the dream of a day. Since then, the house which he represented has fallen, and the banker and senatorial candidate is now in custody upon a charge of stupendous fraudulency. The accuser is also a banker, of fallen fortunes. The charge, in its full extent, seems an improbable one. Yet nevertheless the charge is made on affidavit, in court, that this banker and his intimate, A. A. Cohen, late receiver of the house of Adams & Co., have, during the last four years, caused inferior gold dust to be changed in appearance by the use of acids and to be sold in different parts of the State to the agents of Page, Bacon & Co., for a price above its real value, and that, in consequence, Page, Bacon & Co. have suffered to the extent of $400,000. Time only can show how much of this charge can be substantiated. The evidence from a published statement of Mr. James King of William, and the card of Mr. Cohen himself leave room for the inference that at least an extraordinary sharpness was exercised in the transactions of the defendants, with the house from which the complaint emanates. The prosecution must signally fail to make out their case if the impression shall be left on the mind of this community that these accused parties have clean hands in the whole affair.

But the matter does not stop here. Mr. Cohen in his reply criminates other parties. Mr. Trenor W. Park had claimed to be retained by him as council in his management of the affairs of Adams & Co. as receiver of the firm. The retaining fee which he demanded in hand was $40-000! His claim to be retained rested upon a previous understanding with Mr. Wood and upon personal indebtedness of Mr. Cohen for his position as receiver; and his price was founded partly upon representations made by him concerning his influence with the judges of the Supreme Court. The demand was rejected by Mr. Cohen, and hence the enmity of Mr. Park, and hence, through his instigation, the prosecution under which defendants now suffer. This is the substance of Mr. Cohen's statements: of the truth of it we know nothing whatever. There are complications in this train of developments which we would not attempt to unravel.

We only intended to pen a few reflections which rise in the mind of every one upon the state of things in our city. This city has become sufficiently famed for its fraudulent transactions.—The community is occasionally startled by these larger developments, but these are only the earthquakes; the constant fires are doing their infernal work to destroy credit and human confidence. Not all the frauds by which men gulp down thousands occur in the winding up of the affairs of broken banks. All manner of swindling operations have been carried on here. Directors in stock companies have conspired to enrich themselves at the expense of humble laborers whose earnings of years were entrusted to their control. It is a serious thing to bear the curses of God's laborers, that have fallen thickly on the heads of the guilty here. There are many who, as agents for property-holders have made rich men poor and themselves rich. There has been little inducement to a man to make money here if he should not hold it in his own hands while he stays, or carry it with him when he goes. Why is it that a man dare not go East for a few months and leave his affairs in the hands of an agent? It is because hundreds have done it and returned poor when they expected to be rich, because they were *robbed.* There are throngs here who have dared to make money by preying on the defenseless: upon the far off consignor: upon the absent possessor of property: upon the stock owner or money lender. These facts, this brood of leeches, accounts for our want of public confidence, our want of prosperity.

But what good can their money do those who rob their fellows? can they build homes with it? Will not the faces of those whom they have injured haunt them in their retirement? "Woe to him that increseth that which is not his!" Sooner or later these frauds come to light. Though only a poor, unfriended man may utter his complaint, the ear of the community as well as the ear of juster Heaven is open to receive it. The possessor of ill-gotten gains will sooner or later bear the brand of the community, whether a strong man charge his crime upon him or an obscure and humble sufferer. But our words will reach far more of those who have suffered, than of those who have done the wrong. To such we would speak of patience. Men may rob the true man of his wealth, they cannot rob him of his peace. "The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to famish; but he casteth away the substance of the wicked."

## The Riot at Portland, Me.

The facts now all before us, respecting this sad affair, afford a most striking illustration of the follies and wickedness to which the enemies of sound progress will resort for the furtherance of their diabolical designs.

There is a press in New York which has gained, and, in the opinion of the best judges, has merited the appellation of the "Satanic press." This prince of devils, has his prototypes and minions out of New York, and even in the State of Maine. Of these, at least two are published in the city of Portland, and are notorious throughout the State for their zealous devotion to the cause of their master. Among the rich and conservative aristocrats and wine-bibbers of Portland, Mr. Dow has always been an object of hatred; and by their brethren of the bottle in the lower classes of society, he had the honor of being mobbed, as a friend of temperance, once at least before the "Maine Law" had yet been conceived in his heart or head. Rum-mobs are older than prohibitory laws.

The facts in this case are that "The mob spirit has been for some time past stimulated by the publication of the most exciting charges against the city government, relative to the execution of the liquor law. In this state of things, a committee consisting of the Mayor and two Aldermen purchased for the city agency a quantity of liquors, in strict accordance with the spirit of the law. The rum men supposed they had here an opportunity for revenge; and after a few more incendiary appeals for the seizure and destruction of the "Mayor's liquor," they finally had the boldness to go before the Police Court and swear that Mayor Dow had liquors in his possession intended for illegal sale. A warrant was of course issued, as the law requires upon such complaints; and the liquors were seized, and Mayor Dow arrested, and held regularly for trial. The mob spirit, however, had become awakened—and the class of men whose bad passions had been previously aroused against the city government, determined that the liquors should be destroyed at any rate—and assembling for that purpose with riotous demonstrations, forcibly attacked the room in which they were deposited, and put in jeopardy the lives of the officers stationed there to protect them."

After the riot, there were picked up in the room where the liquors were stored, two bushels of stones which had been thrown through the windows at those officers. A number of men engaged in suppressing the mob, had been carried off the ground severely wounded by the missiles of the rioters; the power of the police had been taxed to its utmost to scatter the crowd by arresting the ring-leaders, the riot act had been read; blank cartridges had been fired; the Mayor had been informed that unless effectual measures were at once adopted, the mob would inevitably get access to the liquor, and then infuriated by it, would be urged forward to the deeds of madmen,—before a single ball was fired into the crowd. The man who was killed was a ring-leader among the rioters, and, it appears had just fled from Boston to Portland to avoid arrest in the former place. No reasonable man will suppose for a moment longer, that the order to fire was given a moment too soon. Not only in Portland, but throughout the State of Maine, Neal Dow stands higher, and the Maine Liquor Law firmer (if possible) than ever before.

## Editorial Correspondence.

JULY 9th.—Sonora is one of the oldest mountain towns in California, having been settled early in '49; and ever since, it has been a place of much importance. It is the shire-town of Tuolumne county, and occupies a position between a region of vast mineral wealth on the west, south and north, and one of great lumber resources on the east. Its population was for a long time composed almost exclusively of Mexicans, of whom very many yet remain. It contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants with some forty-five American families. Four good places of divine worship with their white spires pointing heavenward, give it, at first sight a character for intelligence, morality and religion, which a more intimate acquaintance will tend in part to modify. Among the better portion of its population we found many excellent persons, but no where else had we ever seen a people so generally given up to politics and the mere news of the day. Great numbers of dailies and political papers are here circulated; but few papers of any other class, and but few books seemed to be read or desired. The congregations at the different churches upon the Sabbath were exceedingly small; especially in consideration of the able ministry of the place; for, from our intimate acquaintance with the Presbyterian pastor, and a partial acquaintance with the others, we are led to believe that they are worthy of receiving as large and attentive audiences as are found in any town or city in the State. Strange that intelligent men, admitting the importance of religion for even this world, will still be so indifferent to its claims.

Here is a good division of the Sons of Temperance, which we visited: but no public school. Why is it, that, in such large towns with so many prosperous miners able and willing to submit to taxation for this purpose, there are yet few, we had almost said, no free schools in the mountains? No State requires them more than this, where the youth are exposed to so many temptations and are liable to grow up in ignorance. And at no future time can they be established so easily as now. Where is our State Superintendent that we never hear of him in the mountains? Better visit *them*, than hold a dozen conventions in San Francisco; however important these latter may be. Here we spent the glorious Fourth, so often most *ingloriously* observed.

But it may be said to the credit of Sonora, that, in view of all the circumstances, the day was well kept. There were but few broils, few exchanges of pistol shots and no murders. For ourselves, we passed the day principally in the quiet house of a friend, preparing as profitably to meet our intelligent readers as possible. While others were touching off squibs, firing guns, drinking champaigne and brandy, and shouting hurrahs for the fathers of our independence, whose principles they spurn in practice as well as openly to ridicule, it seemed pleasant for us to rest from the physical toil of previous days and improve the time with the pen.

As the hour of eleven arrived and the procession for the day passed escorting the Hon. Mr. Coffroth, orator for the occasion, to the place where he was to address the assembled throng, we left to join in with the others and listen to words of stiring eloquence. We were not disappointed. The oration was a vivid and splendid portrayal of the rise of a nation as exemplified in the growth of an infant to manhood, till in its strength it stands forth before the world, the embodiment of great principles and of mighty powers to enforce them. Then a hasty application of the whole was made to our own country, followed by a more lengthy comparison of the early history of the nation with the present, in which the speaker illustrated the position, that there is a demand for the same heroism and nobleness of soul now as then, in maintaining and carrying out into practice vast principles of government. The close, was an application of the subject to the various classes of hearers. Upon the firemen of the mountain city, a fine encomium was pronounced, and we turned and passed a little around the crowd, to see how many of those for whom it was intended were listening. Not one in ten were to be found in hearing of the speaker's voice, but back in a cool shade, where all had been duly prepared, were the firemen gathered with others, drinking fire-water and death-potions to Bacchus.

We were pained to see this everywhere useful class of our citizens, here deserving of praise only as the mule deserves it, for working qualities rather than for character.

Well, the day passed and we turned to our labors again. On leaving Sonora we visited Shaw's Flat, one and a half miles north, then descended to the west along the foot of Table Mountain on the north side near five miles and returned through Springfield two miles farther to Columbia, another mile and a half to spend the Sabbath.

The north side of Table Mountain is being extensively tunneled the same as the southern with perhaps better prospects of success. A few are already netting large receipts. One such tunnel, owned by Mr. Stranahan we particularly visited. It extends in under the mountain near a quarter of a mile, from the extreme end of which, under the old lava that must have been deposited tens of thousands of years since, a perfectly preserved tooth, of great size, much resembling that of a mastodon, was taken out. Other animal remains were found but only this preserved. Why do not the miners carefully lay up these old records of the preadamic world for the examination of men of science? They would be worth more than gold.

The mining region extending from Sonora, through Shaw's Flat and Springfield to Columbia, and we know not how much farther, is one, not only very rich in gold, but also of most peculiar characteristics. It is all surface digging with few exceptions, extending along over a pure marble rock foundation. The marble is very coarse grained, very hard, and varying from the purest white to deep blue with all intervening shades, some portions of it are most beautifully streaked. We know not why this marble may not possibly surpass in value even the gold of this region at some future day. It is very accessible (with but one difficult hill,) by way of Knight's Ferry and Stockton.

But the upper portion of this marble formation, which is the gold mining region, has some of the most singular features of which we ever heard, almost surpassing description. The best idea of it may be gathered by a stranger from our supposing it to have been once a level bed rock irregularly seamed and cracked to a great depth by some agency, as fire, or an earthquake. Then, that the ocean of waters, for a great length of time, flowed over it, forcing streams through all its seams and insterstices, till, gradually, since marble will slowly dissolve like salt, the whole rock became, along its seams, worn and carried away in a most singular manner, leaving the fragments of the old formation in every imaginable shape and form, lying just touching upon each other for support, with all sorts of big, little and strange cavities between, and then in some way the whole was filled up with a compost kind of clay, sustaining in it, in different places, vast quantities of gold. Now the mining is pursued by digging down through these fragmentary rocks, along the great openings, bringing out, by hand, by windlass, by horse power or steam, the clay deposit, which is spread out over the surface to dry and slack, after which it is again gathered up, carted to water and washed. Generally if washed immediately after being taken out it would be as impossible to separate the gold from it as it would be from the hardest brick mortar.

Of its other features, the social and religious beauties of this region we must speak in another communication. S. V.

## Home News.

The past week has been fruitful of public excitements, and personal difficulties in San Francisco.

Judge Chambers, of the firm of Page, Bacon & Co., has filed an affidavit in the 12th District Court, in which he charges I. C. Woods, of the firm of Adams & Co., and A. A. Cohen, the late receiver of that firm, with a system of stupendous frauds maintained for the last four years. The affidavit represents that Adams & Co., and A. A. Cohen have caused gold dust of an inferior quality to be changed in appearance, by the use of acids, and, through agents disguised as miners, disposed of to the agents of Page, Bacon & Co., in different parts of the State; to the loss on the part of the latter firm of four hundred thousand dollars. The parties implicated were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $420.000. Mr. Cohen gave bail, and Mr. Woods refusing it is held in custody.

On Thursday of last week an assault was committed by Mr. Frederick Cohen, brother of A. A. Cohen, upon the person of Mr. Park, of the firm of Halleck, Peachy, Billings and Park, in which Mr. Park received considerable personal injury. The reason given by Mr. Cohen, was, that Mr. Park had called his brother a liar. Mr Cohen was arrested and tried on Monday last when the jury not being able to agree, it was discharged, and a new trial ordered.

On Friday the 13th, Mr. Broderick and Mr. Picket had a difficulty concerning some land titles. Mr. Broderick having received a blow from Mr. Picket, drew a knife and was about stabbing his assailant, but was prevented by the by-standers.

On Saturday last, Mr. M. D. Boruck, Editor of the *Fireman's Journal* received an insult from Chief Engineer Duane, on account of some articles which appeared in that paper. We know nothing of the merits of this difficulty but we are sorry to see the name of one who holds so useful a position as Chief Engineer Duane so frequently mentioned in affairs of this kind.

Considerable excitement was produced upon the arrival of the steamship Sierra Nevada, on Sabbath morning last in consequence of the existence of the cholera on board. It is not thought that the epidemic will spread in this city. We have heard of no cases outside of the ship's passengers.

The case of the proprietors of theatres who have been arrested for violating the Sunday law in their theatrical exhibitions has again been postponed for further hearing until to-morrow. Meantime the theatres are open every Sabbath evening. The purpose of the officers of the law, in this matter, must soon appear.

Capt. J. L. Folsom is reported dangerously ill at San Jose.

### INTERIOR.

A duel was fought at Downieville on the 7th inst., between Mr. Robt. Tevis and Mr. Lippencott, which resulted in the death of the former. The parties had had some difficulty on the 4th of which the duel was the result.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire Nevada on Thursday of last week.

The Annual Examination of the Santa Clara College was held on the 11th inst., in the Mission Church at Santa Clara.

The 4th of July was observed at San Jose, and an oration delivered before the firemen by Rev. Eli Corwin.

Rev. Mr. Zelie has settled at Mokelumne Hill.

CHOLERA.—During the last trip of the *Sierra Nevada* from San Juan to this port, some 35 deaths took place from Cholera. It was found existing upon the Isthmus and broke out on board ship the day after leaving San Juan. Not a single person attacked recovered. Among the victims was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, named West, who was on his way to this country to take charge of a congregation in one of the interior towns. The chief mate of the ship named Perry, also died.

The *Sierra Nevada* brings intelligence of Col. Walker and his party. On the 28th of June, Walker with his own party and 120 natives, landed on the coast, about 12 miles above San Juan, and marched for Rivas, and on the 29th had an engagement with about 600 of the Legitimist party, under Gen. Boska, who surrounded him; when the natives of his force fled, and he was obliged to cut his way through, in which action five of the Americans were killed and six wounded. Among the killed was Mr. A. Kewen, of San Francisco. Walker then marched to San Juan and put to sea in the schooner "*San Jose*," on the morning of the 1st July.

## Atlantic Correspondence.

### A Sabbath in Philadelphia.

MORNING.

Went to the First Presbyterian Church to hear Mr. Barnes. Crossing Washington Square, a beautiful opening in the great city, devoted to trees and grass and flowers; I found the church, and it struck me so pleasantly that I must speak of it. It was no huge pile, set off with profusion of architectural ornaments, involving a prodigal outlay of wealth in its construction, and in the end ministering to pride more than grace,—but it was a simple, massive, substantial and tasteful edifice in keeping with the objects for which it was designed. On entering, the interior presents an appearance in correspondence with the exterior. It is spacious, neat, and well adapted to the purposes of speaking and hearing. Nothing gaudy, nothing for show, nothing to affect the speaker or the worshippers with a feeling of constraint, but everything rather tending to make all feel at home in attending to the great errand of the occasion. The services were introduced by a chant. The choir consisted of only four singers, but they did not sing as if they were placed there to perform a certain ceremony, but to engage with the congregation in acts of worship. In some hymns the congregation united in singing; in some, not. I would like a large choir if there are a large number of good singers. And it would be, oh how much better if the whole congregation were good singers, to sing praises together in full swelling harmony. But since human imperfection does not allow this, I like to have those lead in singing who sing well, and leave others to unite, always in spirit, and audibly when they can.

The opening services were conducted by Mr. Dickinson, Junior Pastor of the Church. And in the midst of them I could not help thinking of my own home, my own people, and (making allowance for the difference in time) thinking that soon they would be assembled in their familiar place of worship, and engage in the same solemn acts now passing here. And I thought too of my precious friends and associates in the ministry, name by name, and remembered the great work engaging their attention, and at the same time how they would prize the privilege I was then enjoying. My mind glanced at the importance of the positions they occupy; and I felt, as I feel more and more every day, from this point of view, how great that importance is.

Mr. Barnes' text was Matt. 9. —— the case of the blind man whom Christ restored to sight, and his subsequent expulsion from the synagogue by the Jews. His subject was, the state of heart shown by men when the evidence in favor of the Christian religion drawn from miracles is presented and pressed. He commenced by saying that he never read this passage of scripture, but with admiration,—admiration of the honesty, simplicity and firmness of the man who had been restored to sight,—but surprise at the evasions and adroit equivocations of the men who sought to get rid of the effect of admitting that the miracle had been wrought by Jesus Christ. He then repeated briefly the circumstances as they occurred, and said that they were an illustration of a state of heart, when men are pressed by the force of argument drawn from miracle, which was by no means confined to one class of men, or one age of the world. He then proceeded to classify the various ways in which this is now evinced, under four divisions.

Method 1. They evade the subject. When approached and addressed personally with the subject of religion, they turn the conversation upon some merely historical fact in the Bible,—or upon some doctrine,—or denominational difference among Christians.

2. They raise false issues. Avoiding the main point, they turn the attention to a side question, and consume the time on that. So did the Jews when pressed with the appeal of the man with restored sight,—they said that a man who would work on the Sabbath was a bad man, &c. Men say, turning from direct appeal, "So many professors of religion turn out imposters"—as if therefore religion was untrue. "Other religions claim to be supported by miracles"—just as if that proved that the Christian religion was not. "It appeals to the credulity of men"—as if that had any thing to do with its being true or false.

3. They allege that human testimony is doubtful, therefore such a thing as a miracle cant be proved. He asserted, in reply to this, that you can prove anything by testimony, that is not self-contradictory, or absurd. For instance, the revelations of Astronomy made within fifty years. There was no antecedent probability of them, and yet they are believed on evidence. The same is more emphatically true of the wonderful facts brought to light by Geology. And what would have been thought twenty-five years ago of the man who dared to predict the day when the doings of the British Parliament could be announced in a few minutes in our streets,—and yet that is likely soon to be done. Men must not circumscribe the sphere of evidence in religion for the sake of excluding christianity.

4. They object to miracles because of the stability of the laws of nature. He then defined what is meant by a law of nature,—the mode in which God chooses to act. But he is not bound to the mode ordinarily pursued. To be sure he is pledged to it so far as to furnish good grounds for reliance. Men may look for "seed time and harvest," for the uniformity of things generally, but God is not pledged against making exceptions. He may do it to unseal the pestilence and let it loose, or he may do it to rebuke the destroyer and put an end to his work. He may do it to bring the stranded ship to a place of safety. Men must not talk too freely about the Laws of Nature, for who can tell how much they may include? Who can tell what acts of special providence they may embrace. In this sense the day of miracles is not over. The sermon was concluded with an appeal to men to embrace a religion, so excellent and hope-inspiring, and one in whose favor, the evidences stood so firm and unshaken from age to age.

The sermon was delivered without any notes whatever. The argument was conducted in a calm, clear and concise manner to the end. Not a word too many or too few. Mr. Barnes spoke with very little gesture, but when he did use it, it was most emphatic. His audience were earnestly attentive to the end. If his body was still, and somewhat too much so perhaps, his eye was earnest and eloquent, and occasionally flashed as with beams of light. He was at home,—his hearers were his own people, everything was easy, natural, original, strong, in his matter and manner.

Yours, W.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the planing mill of B. F. Chase & Co., on Market St. near Second, which consumed about fifteen buildings. Loss estimated about $30,000. Mr. Chase is the principal sufferer.

We have received numerous favors from the valuable expresses of the State.

## A Streak of the Dawn.

It would not be wonderful if in pioneer action, even those who have most completely dedicated themselves to the work of Christ, should find peculiar difficulty in maintaining spirituality. There are churches to be built, and schools and the religious press to be established, operations of a business character, where they must have constant conference with flesh and blood, and an earnest lookout for things, most emphatically temporal, though not always visible.

Especially has this been the case in California. Engrossed with worldly affairs, the vast majority of Christians have given but little attention to the interests of the cause of Christ. What has been accomplished, is the fruit of the labors of a few. In all our operations, all the planning, all the contracting, all the collecting, and a great part of the paying, have been done by that few. It is not strange if care for the financial and other external interests of the church, has almost swallowed up all other religious care. Yet this cannot but be very injurious to the soul's true life. We would not have it so, that at the mention of the church or the cause of Christ, the best of his followers should instinctively fumble in their pockets, and their hearts & thoughts dwell still and always, in the region of dollars and cents. We would that they should rise to where Christ sits at the right hand of God. Do we mistake in supposing that among even the better portion of Californian Christians, there has hitherto been comparatively little of real communion with Jesus, and of rich experience of his love?

A fundamental element in genuine spirituality, is an implicit, vivid, and in one sense *exclusive* faith in God;—a faith, we mean, which cannot be shaken by circumstances, which does not build or rest on circumstances, and which acts as an "evidence of things not seen," and "brings eternal glories near;" one that can draw the same energy and the same hopefulness out of a *promise*, that it could out of the visible, favoring operations of our Master. There is a faith which is little more than the light and easily fading and falling ornament of prosperity: there is a faith whose roots are hidden deep in the inmost heart, and whose life comes solely from the promises of God. This faith grows fastest and most healthily, not when from circumstances of prosperity those easily starting and blooming flowers spring forth, but when adversity has driven us within ourselves, has pruned us, and left us to get life out of the promises of God, or else to die. Now when that continual anxiety about ways and means, about that part of the work of Christ which money can do, and men can see, engrosses the soul, then our faith is of this insubstantial character; we are encouraged or discouraged just in proportion to what we *see*. If money comes easily and abundantly, if the congregations are large and interested, if the church is manifestly growing in favor with, and power over the community, then our spirits overflow: if otherwise, they droop.—We cease thus to lean upon God, and are liable to give the glory of success, where we sought our help in trouble,—to the instrument and not the agent, to the stewards rather than the Master. Still further, as a consequence of the engrossment with externals, it is not unnatural that when we are externally, then we should deem ourselves *actually* prosperous. We are liable to hanker after and rejoice in prosperity like that of the church at Laodicea, "rich and increased in goods, having need of nothing," even though with all that prosperity we may be still as that church was, *actually poor* and miserable and blind and naked. The true prosperity of a church can not be estimated in dollars and cents: it consists of treasure in heaven, and is told in its currency.—Now if God has been plunging many of our enterprises into adversity, and perhaps bringing them to nought, may not these thoughts explain it? He would point us away from seeming, to real, spiritual prosperity; he roots up our confidence in circumstance, that we may put confidence in him; he takes away the power from his children to give Him their money, that they may come to give first their own selves unto the Lord. And it seems to us that to this end his providences are not only directed, but actually bringing us under the pressure of discouragements among things seen. Christians actually are turning to things unseen: in learning our own weakness, we are learning to apply to God for strength: and this is the Streak of the Dawn which we have seen.

We have seen the effect in many individual cases which have come under our notice in ordinary Christian conversation. We noticed it with peculiar interest at the last meeting of the Presbytery and Association, especially in those precious morning prayer meetings which formed a new, and we trust, will continue a permanent feature of our re-unions. It was encouraging to see how God had been working by this one end, in the hearts of brethren farthest separated. There was a deep and general sentiment, that more directly and exclusively we must give ourselves to the spiritual work of the church, to the sanctification of believers and the conversion of souls, and that in this work we would rejoice to be nothing, that God might be all in all. The columns of the *Pacific*, have borne witness to the progress and increasing power of this sentiment. And in reading the leader in the "*Advocate*" for June 22d, we were pleased to discover that in the same way God is working among those brethren whom it more particularly represents. After mentioning those enterprises of the Methodist church in which all Christians have rejoiced, the *Advocate*, the Bethel in this city, and the college at Santa Clara, all of which, it appears, were started and had been carried forward for a time with the promise of an unembarrassed and successful future, but all of which are now under the could, it makes its application as follows:

"Let us fix our object—1st. To glorify God *to-day, now*; 2d. To glorify God every moment, in everything; 3d. To glorify God forever.—This is what is wanted, and is the sum of our duty. We make no doubt all will come out for good. If we have erred, we may look up to God in humble trust. Though he may visit our transgressions with a rod, and our iniquities with stripes, yet his loving kindness, he will not utterly take away, nor cause his faithfulness to fail! Let us, now, so learn the lessons of Divine Providence, that we may not require his severe discipline to teach us that God will not give his glory to another."

If such a sentiment is getting a deep and abiding hold of God's people in California, this is a time, not for despair, but for hope and praise.—It is indeed a streak of the dawn: it is more,—it is the very rising of the Sun of righteousness. Let this lesson of God's providence be but thoroughly studied and learned *by heart*, and we shall not long see Zion languishing; we shall see rather how God helps us by the hindrances with which he besets us, and fulfils his promise "all things shall work together for good to them that love God." *.

ARRIVALS.—Among the passengers by the John L. Stephens, were Rev. Messrs. Davies, Peck and Sessions; the latter on his way to visit the Sandwich Islands.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter, though not written for publication, will be found to contain information of public interest. It presents the best description which we have seen of the difficult journey to our increasingly important, far northern city. It is dated—

YREKA, July 5th, 1855.

Mr. H. and myself left Shasta on Monday morning, July 2d, about 7 o'clock, on the backs of two mules—saddle-bags under us and long ears ahead of us. There were two other passengers in the train besides the muleteer and the baggage mule. Single file or side by side, Bro. H. and I, for we usually kept together, wound our way before or behind the rest, now crossing a mountain, and then threading a valley, and everywhere admiring the wildness of the scene. Occasionally we passed a house, (almost invariably a public house) and here and there a garden or a farm nestled beautifully along a ravine, or down among the hills. Occasionally we met or passed a pack mule train, or a company of Indians nearly naked, roving through the vales. Until noon our way, most of the time, was up the course of "Clear Creek" to the base of one of the Trinity Mountains. There at the "Mountain House" we we dined. Thence we experienced a severe ride during all the afternoon, over the mountain and down it, and about 8 miles up the Trinity River in the vale below. This last portion was delightful; the stream, clear and rapid, the valley and hills on either side, covered with trees and flowers, and the mountains all around high and precipitous and covered more or less densely with pine and hemlock; here and there a bald mountain, or a snowy peak giving variety to the scene, all uniting to impress and please. About sundown we reached the station, hardly conscious of our weariness till we alighted for the night. But two such tired, bruised, and used up mortals you have not seen in many a day. But a wash, a supper, and a bed refreshed us, and we were quite willing to go on again next day—on which second ride we started before 6 o'clock. This day's journey was about 35 miles, but over a rougher road than the day before. As on the first day, we rode up a ravine, (the valley of the Trinity) until dinner, crossing the river and recrossing it a dozen times, always fording it, occasionally, however, going over the spur of the mountain, that come down abruptly in places to the river's bank. On one of these spurs and in a narrow track we met a long pack train, and saw two poor mules go pell mell down the steep side, rolling over and over like a barrel till they "fetched up" against some fortunate tree that alone kept them from a high and fatal leap upon the rocks in the river's bed below! The poor things were finally recovered with no bones broken, but one so bruised that he was turned out to rest and recruit as best he could. The poor thing was in our train, and had on him, at the time he fell, an iron cog-wheel weighing 327 pounds! After dinner we ascended and descended, Scott Mountain—the roughest, stoniest road I ever travelled. Before reaching the bottom the cog-wheel took another leap down, never again to come up; but this time *without* a mule. The drivers were taking it off to adjust the frame when it took to rolling and dashed furiously down the ravine and broke on the opposite side in several pieces—a great loss to the owner, who was with it, and whose mill was waiting to receive it. He had recently brought it up from "Goddard & Co.'s" Foundry in San Francisco, and would be obliged to go immediately back for another. We were sorry for him, but that would not restore his loss. On reaching Scott Valley below, our mules started off on the keen trot.—And so down the beautiful valley for 4 miles we went on dashingly till we reached the stopping place, having forded Scott's river twice.

After supper I invited Bro. H. to accompany me in a walk to a retired place where I proposed a chapter and prayers, which he gladly acceded to. Under the wall of a great rock, and by a murmuring stream and beneath high mountains, and far from the sight or hearing of men, we talked over a chapter in Colossians (3) and a Psalm, and kneeling we both prayed to Him who could alone see and hear us. We shall not soon forget that prayer-meeting. It was all the more pleasant after the oaths and curses against man and beast, in the midst of which we had been so long travelling.

At 9 we retired to our straw beds to be aroused at 3 in the morning—we were awakened, however at 2, the company wishing to reach Yreka by 10 A. M., in time for the celebration of the 4th. Oh how good to get into a *stage* once more! And how easy the 40 miles ride over the smooth and pleasant road to this resting place! We at once went to a bathing house, where we washed and shaved, and cleaned up. Thence we went into the streets to see the sights. Fantastics were abroad on horses; painted up in various colors and stripes, and clothed in all sorts of ludicrous caps and coats and masks, and armed with monstrous swords of tin or wood, and guns of the same!—A citizen's procession, and one of the Sons of Temperance had also united and were marching up and down, in which I quickly recognized Rev. Mr. Stratton, of the M. E. Church. We followed the crowd, and were soon seated under the large pavillion, built for the occasion, observing, yet unobserved. Of this we were glad, as we wished to be spectators only. But just as services were about to commence, I saw a gentleman go up and speak to Mr. Stratton who at once stood up before the multitude and said "If Rev. Mr. —— is in the congregation, &c." Now wasn't that too bad? But up I had to go to the stand among the dignitaries and honorables of the day. I then mentioned Bro. H.'s name to him, when he was also called up! for misery loves company you know. The civil oration and the Temperance address were creditable to the parties and the occasion—and so was the very sumptuous dinner at the close. You would have been pleased to see the Kanakas gather around me, after the addresses yesterday. Some of them and a few of the Indians were around to witness the sights. But how vastly superior did the former appear to the latter. Indeed they were greatly superior to some of the Americans who also crowded around the pavilion. I agreed to meet them this P. M. at one of their encampments, 2½ miles to the north. They are well spoken of by Mr. Stratton. The preacher (Main Top) and his wife live in Mr. S.'s yard, but are not house servants. They take in washing, and *must have* our clothes to "holoi we ka uku ole."

This P. M., I have visited the Kanaka Camp, preaching to them from Col. iii. 2: on the love of Jesus. Nearly 30 were present. After service I took their names and told them Island news and inquired after their affairs generally. I then invited Bro. H. to address them, I acting as interpreter. He was affected to tears by their singing, and the whole appearance of the interview. About 30 of these Kanakas have united with the Methodist church during the year.

T. D. H.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are indebted to the Noisy Carriers publishing office, Long Wharf for New York and Boston papers.

## Foreign News.

The news from the seat of war is of the most important character. The Vienna Conference has again disbanded almost as soon as it was convened. Operations have at last begun in earnest and we may now expect to receive intelligence of the most exciting character. The Allies have got possession of the Straits of Kertch leading from the Black Sea into Azoff, and have occupied the waters of the latter. They have also taken the offensive Russian works between the French lines and the defenses of the town, and advanced upon the Chernya toward Inkermann. The former operation was accomplished without the loss of a man. In the latter the fighting was most severe, the Russians admitting that the loss on their side was 2,500 men.

The occupation of Kertch and the Sea of Azoff will cut off the source whence the Russians have hitherto drawn their supplies. Since the occupation of the Azoff the allies have destroyed four steamers of war and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army in the Crimea. They have also destroyed large quantities of corn and supplies at Genitchi on the Azoff.

General Pelissier, the new commander at the Crimea, is very popular, and now great operations are looked for—among others the cutting off of Liprandi's army. Omer Pasha, it is said, offers to take and hold Sympheropol with his Turks, if the French support his advances. The Allies now amount to about 200,000—120,000 French, 30,000, British, 40,000 Turks and 11,000 Sardinians. The army is reported as well supplied in the necessaries and luxuries. Some fever and cholera are reported. There has been some occasional severe fighting at night.

The English Fleet in the Baltic has captured some small prizes.

The Bey of Tunis died on the night of the 1st of June. Sidi Mohammed Bey ascended the throne without obstacle.

## Atlantic Items.

ACQUITTAL OF NEAL DOW.—Hon. Neal Dow was tried before Judge Carter, in the city of Portland, June 5, on the charge of keeping intoxicating liquors, contrary to the Liquor Law of March 16, 1855. The evidence shewed that a committee was constituted by the council of the city to "arrange for the establishment of a city agency for the lawful sale of spirituous liquors, wines, &c., for medicinal and mechanical purposes;" and that the purchase was made by Mr. Dow as a member of this committee in the carrying out of this provision. The Court inferred no intent on the part of the defendant to sell the liquor illegally, but that it was ordered for the city agency. Mr. Dow was therefore ordered to be discharged, and the liquors restored to the care of the city Agent.

Barnum's Baby Show has given considerable comic material to the critics, and has drawn together ten thousand people to make fun of weak and foolish parents. The following are specimens of the notices of the children exhibited.

"Mr. Blackall exhibits a hydropathic baby who 'has never been sick a day in his life.' The vegetarian mother 'would put him aside of any here for goodness.'

"Robert Owen exhibits three boys five years old. Their stepmother is also with them. The boys were admirably drilled. When any one came up to see them she gave word of command and they all stood up, told their ages and names, William Henry Seward, John Quincy Adams and Albert Lamartine, shook hands and sat down again. The stepmother said that they lived 'away up in Port Byron in Cayuga Keowaty, they had been up since 5 o'clock that morning; we've come three or four hundred miles; 'was 12 days on the canal-boat; there was six children and him (pointing to the happy father) and me.'"

The whole affair is unworthy of the man who brought Jenny Lind to America. Indeed since the public have seen the inside of humbuggery, nothing that Barnum can do will be hereafter popular among men of correct moral sentiment.

The most important political news is the disruption of the Know Nothing convention at Philadelphia. The division was on the subject of the extension of Slavery. The South carried the convention. The delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois withdrew and adopted a different platform, which insisted on the restoration of the Missouri compromise line. The New York delegation went with the convention; but the Know Nothing party in that State is no representation, as in others, of the old Whig Party. The whigs in New York are represented by Seward, who has the least possible sympathy either with the party or with the Southern platform adopted by the convention.

## Personal Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17, 1855.

TO JAMES KING OF WM.—

Sir.— I hereby demand satisfaction from you for your conduct towards me this afternoon.

I refer you to my friend, Mr. Hackett, Esq.

Your obed't serv't,

(Signed) A. A. COHEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1855.

MR. JOHN K. HACKETT.—

Sir:—I now proceed to give you my reply to the note you handed me last night; and first, waiving other insuperable objections to the mode indicated of settling such difficulties, I could not consent to a hostile meeting with Mr. Cohen. The public have already been fully advised of my sentiments of his character. The relative positions of Mr. Cohen and myself, are entirely unequal in worldly fortune and domestic relations. He is understood to be possessed of an abundant fortune. In the event of his fall, he would leave ample means for the support of his wife and child.

Recent events have stripped me entirely of what I once possessed. Were I to fall, I should leave a large family without the means of support. My duties and obligations to my family have much more weight with me than any desire to please Mr. Cohen or his friends in the manner proposed.

I have ever been opposed to duelling on moral grounds. My opinions were known to Mr. Cohen when he addressed me the note which you had the impudence to deliver—he was well aware that it would not be accepted or answered affirmatively. That fact is sufficient to demonstrate his contemptible cowardice in this silly attempt to manufacture for himself a reputation for "chivalry."

Whilst nothing could induce me to change my principles upon the subject of duelling, my conscience is perfectly easy as to my right and the propriety of defending myself should I be assaulted.

Do not flatter yourself, sir, that this communication is made out of regard either to yourself or to Mr. Cohen. I write this for publication in the newpapers. I avow principles of which I am not ashamed, and shall abide the result.

jy19 JAS. KING, of Wm.

## San Francisco Total Abstinence Society.

JUDGE SHATTUCK will lecture next Sabbath, July 1st., 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. S. Papers friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to copy the above.

NATHANIEL THURSTON.

## From Mexico.

On the 1st and 2d June, a severe gale occurred off the coast of Mexico, in which eight vessels and nearly forty lives were lost.

The ships lost were the *Benj. J. Elkin*, *Manette*, barque *Tartar*, brig *F. Copeland*, the *Jno. Patchett*, the brig *Miguel*, the Mexican war schooner *Guerrero*, and the clipper ship *Water Witch*. The latter vessel was insured to the amount of $52,000. It is stated that Capt. Jack and the chief mate of the *Copeland* being driven ashore at Mazatlan were robbed and shamefully maltreated by the soldiery, the officers refusing any protection.

The fortunes of Santa Anna are evidently waning.

☞The lecture of Rev. Mr. Thomas at the Hall of Sons of Temperance, last Sabbath was well attended. His subject was Protection. The lecture gave great satisfaction, and ought to be more extensively circulated. Rev. Mr. Cummings followed with animated remarks on the fact that Eastern capitalists are turning their attention to this country, to invest their capital in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It was a meeting of deep interest.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PACIFIC,—JULY 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOOTS AND SHOES— | |
| Heavy Mining Boots paying cost and charges. | |
| Fine calf pegged and sowed boots, 25 to 30 per cent advance. | |
| BREAD— | |
| Pilot bread ℔ lb. | 6½ @ 7 |
| Fine navy in bbls. | 5 @ 5½ |
| Soda Crackers in tins | 8 @ 10 |
| COFFEE— | |
| Java | 14 @ 14½ |
| Costa Rica | 14 |
| Manilla | 14 |
| Rio | 14½ |
| CANDLES— | |
| Sperm ℔ lb. | 40 @ 45 |
| Adamantine | 30 @ 35 |
| COAL— | |
| Cumberland | 30 |
| Lackawana | 20 |
| DRY GOODS— | |
| Common Clothing; fair demand | |
| Fine " stock heavy, paying cost and charges | |
| Blankets, about 5 per cent. above cost and charges | |
| Brown Sheetings | 9 |
| Bleached | 8½ @ 12½ |
| Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5 | 34 |
| Drills | 9 |
| CARPETS— | |
| Brussels and Ingrain | 70 @ 1,50 |
| DRUGS— | |
| Heavy stock, demand light | |
| FRUITS— | |
| Apples, dried | 12 @ 13 |
| Peaches do Chile | 18 @ 23 |
| Currants, do | @ 45 |
| Almonds, soft shelled | @ 25 |
| Walnuts, English | @ 07 |
| Pie fruits, qts per doz | 5,00 @ 5,50 |
| Raisins per box | 3,50 @ 4,00 |
| FLOUR— | |
| Chile ℔ 200 lb sacks | 6,25 @ 6,37 |
| Gallego per bbl | @ 11,00 |
| Haxall do. | @ 11,00 |
| Buckwheat Flour | @ 8c |
| Corn meal, half bbl | 2,75 @ 3,25 |
| GRAIN— | |
| Corn ℔ lb. | @ 2 |
| Barley, Chile | @ 1 |
| " California | 1⅜ @ 1½ |
| Wheat | 1½ @ 2 |
| Hay | 13,00 @ 15,00 |
| HARDWARE— | |
| Shovels, Ames' L H bright | 12,50 @ 13,00 |
| do " D H brt | 6,00 @ 8,00 |
| Picks, Collins' | 10,00 @ 14,00 |
| LUMBER— | |
| Eastern Lumber | 30,00 @ 35,00 |
| Shingles | 6,00 @ 10,00 |
| Plank, Oregon | 25,00 @ 28,00 |
| LIME— | |
| Cal 1st qual | 4,50 @ 5,00 |
| Cement, Rosen | 4,00 @ 4,25 |
| MOLASSES— | |
| Stuart's syrup ℔ gal | 75 |
| East Boston | 72 1-2 @ 75 |
| Sugar house | 45 @ 50 |
| New Orleans | 40 @ 45 |
| OILS— | |
| Linseed, boiled ℔ gal | @ 1,30 |
| Sperm, crude | @ 1,10 |
| Olive, in bottles | 4,50 @ 5,00 |
| Camphene | 95 @ 1,00 |
| Turpentine | 95 |
| POTATOES— | |
| California | ¾ @ 1½ |
| PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES— | |
| Beef, mess bbl | 16,00 @ 18,00 |
| Pork, clear, extra | @ 24,00 |
| do mess | 21 @ 22 |
| Ames' Hams | 18 @ 20 |
| Lard, kegs, ℔ lb. | @ 13½ |
| do 20lb cans | 15 @ 16 |
| Butter, prime | 50 |
| do ordinary | 12 @ 20 |
| Cheese, American | 16 @ 17 |
| do California | 25 @ 30 |
| Rice, China | 8 @ 10 |
| Sugar, Manilla No 1 | @ 9 |
| do do No 2 | @ 8 |
| do China, No 1 | 10 |
| do Loaf and Crushed Am | 13 @ 15 |
| Soap, Castile, ℔ lb | @ 15 |
| do Brown | @ 8 |
| Saleratus, 1lb papers | 7 |
| Oysters, Baltimore, 2lb cans | 8,00 @ 10,00 |
| Lobsters | 5,00 @ 5,50 |
| Sardines, hlf boxes, doz. | @ 5,00 |
| Tea, Gunpowder ℔ lb | 40 @ 45 |
| do Imperial | 40 @ 45 |
| do Hyson | 42 @ 50 |
| Nutmegs | @ 1,00 |
| TIN— | |
| Plates, I C coke ℔ box | @ 9,50 |
| do I X charcoal | @ 13,00 |
| do I C do | 12,00 @ 13,00 |
| ZINC— | |
| Sheets ℔ lb | @ 8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS— | |
| Furniture, heavy stock | |
| Brooms | 4.50 @ 6,00 |
| Oil Cloths | 50 @ 1,50 |

☞THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD THEIR

### WATCHES REPAIRED,

And which do not keep good time, by leaving them with me

**I WILL PUT THEM IN ORDER WITHOUT CHARGE!**

Until, after a fair trial, perfect satisfaction is given.

WM. C. RANDOLPH,

may25-3m Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

### DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
### MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
### AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California,

Where they would be gratified to see their friends. Mrs T. gives her attention principally to Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. feb23-tf

### ☞ Important to Capitalists. ☜

THE undersigned being desirous of returning to the Atlantic States, for the purpose of educating his children, has determined to dispose of his interest in the Lafayette Flouring and Saw-Mills, situated 23 miles south of Yreka, (Scott's Valley). The subscriber also owns a valuable Tract of Land adjoining said Mills, which he will also sell. The Land is rich and soil productive, and finely located for cultivation, well timbered and watered, and enclosed with good fencing. It is now in a high state of cultivation.

The situation of the Farm is admirable for Stock raising, and is accessible to fine mountain range. There is at this time being erected upon the premises, and nearly completed, a two story dwelling house which will also be included in said sale.

For further particulars, make application at the above named mills.

May 16, 1855. [jel-3m] E. H. JOHNSON.

### FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

ALL the latest styles of Garments are received semi-monthly, by us via the Isthmus, and which, in quality, or style, durability, or cheapness, are unsurpassed. Our position, as manufacturers, enables us to sell at very reduced prices. The public are most respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,

San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. No. [illegible] Clay street. 3m

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

*List of Arrivals from the East, since our last issue.*

July 13th—Clip Ship Witchcraft, Freeman, 122 days from N. York. Md'ze to D. L. Ross & Co.

July 14th—Clip Ship Jno. Milton, McCleave, 136 days from Boston. Md'ze to Hussey, Bond & Hale.

July 15th—Clip Ship Shooting Star, Kingman, 115 days from New York. Md'ze to Shaw & Read.

Clip Ship Eagle, Farren, 117 days from N. York. Md'ze to Crosby & Dibble.

July 16th—Clip Ship Polynesian, Watson, 125 days fm Boston. Md'ze to Flint, Peabody & Co.

## Places of Worship in San Francisco.

**Congregational Church, (Brick).**—Mission Dolores.—Services at 3 o'clock p. m. Preaching by Rev. J. E. Benton. Residence next door to the church.

**The Church of God.**—Services at 11 o'clock a m. and 7½ o'clock p. m., in the Pine street Chapel near Montgomery street. Seats free. Rev. H. Cummings, Pastor.

**Welsh Presbyterian Church**—Pollard place, north side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny streets. Preaching every Sabbath at 2 o'clock p. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m., by the Rev. D. J. Lewis.

**Mariners' Church**—Pacific, between Front and Davis streets. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

**First Baptist Church.**—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p.m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence south-east corner of Powell and Washington Streets.

**Unitarian Church**—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Services at 11, A. M., and 7, P. M. Sabbath School at 2½, P. M. R. P. Cutler, Pastor.

**First Congregational Church.**—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

**First Presbyterian Church.**—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

**Howard Street Presbyterian Church.**—Happy Valley. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately after morning service. S. H. Willey Pastor. E. S. Lacy, stated supply. Residence Howard st. cor of Jayne.

**Calvary Presbyterian Church.**—Bush street, near Musical Hall. Rev. Wm. A Scott, D.D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m., 7½ p. m. Lecture every Wednesday evening 7½ o'clock. Pastors study in the rear of the church. Pastors residence, South Park, Gordon's Block, East end.

**Pine Street Baptist Church.**—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. Wm. Rollinson, Pastor; residence, Happy Valley, 30 Mellus street.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

**Trinity Church.**—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

**Grace Church**—(Episcopal).—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ a. m. Rector, Right Rev. Bishop Kipp. Residence, California street below Stockton.

**Roman Catholic Church.**—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

**Spring Valley Chapel.**—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakesley.

**Seamen's Bethel.**—on Mission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

**New Jerusalem Church.**—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

**Greenwich Street Congregational Church.**—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

**Chinese Chapel.**—Rev. William Speer, (Missionary Pastor,) corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, up stairs.

**1st Colored Baptist Church**—Dupont st., near Union St. Services at 3 o'clock and 7½ P. M.

## UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

**WM. M. HIXON, Practical Upholsterer,**
*No. 172 Clay street,*

WOULD call the attention of purchasers to his stock, consisting of every variety of Parlor and House Decoratings of every description.

Silk and Worsted Damasks; Cotton and Worsted do; Cornices, Gimps, Fringes, Buff and White Linen for Shades; Painted Shades, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gold, Velvet, Satin, and Common HOUSE PAPERS, from 12 1-2 cents to $5 per Roll, with Borders to match.

**Oil Cloths, Carpets, Druggetts, Mattings, &c.**

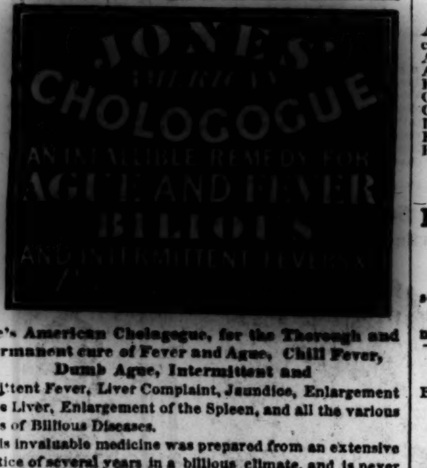
Furniture Recovered and Varnished.

UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice.

Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms. All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public.

WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street,
few doors above Montgomery street.

San Francisco, July 17, 1855. 3m



**Jone's American Cholagogue, for the Thorough and Permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all the various forms of Billious Diseases.**

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a billious climate, and is never known to fail of curing Fever and Ague, or any of the diseases above named.

The unanimous testimony of all who have used the American Cholagogue, or witnessed its operations, establishes satisfactory to every one who can appreciate evidence, the following facts—

1. The American Cholagogue possesses superior Cholagogue, Febrifuge and Tonic properties to any combination of medicine ever before invented.
2. It has cured cases of Intermitted and other Fevers, where the most popular medicines of the day have failed.
3. It has cured where Quinine and all other usual remedies seemed to produce little or no effect.
4. It is mild in its operations, pleasant to take, contains neither Arsenic or other deleterious drug, and may be taken by persons of all ages with perfect safety.
5. Its power in changing and promoting the billious and other secretions, thus cleansing the system and restoring the natural and healthy action of all the organs of the body is unequalled; hence its efficacy as a preventive, as well as a curative agent.
6. It is the most economical by one-half of all the usual remedies for Fever and other billious diseases.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Genuine Patent Medicines,
Washington street, between Sansome and Battery, opposite the New Custom House, San Francisco. jy20

### JOHN TAYLOR,

132 Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**Druggists, Chemical and Confectioners' GLASS-WARE.**

Perfumery in all its Varieties.

**DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR LABELS.**

—ALSO—

**SODA-WATER BOTTLES, CORKS AND TWINE.**

N. B. J. T. is in constant receipt of the above articles direct from the manufactories in the Eastern States and Europe, and is prepared to furnish his customers in quantities to suit, and at the lowest market rates. july13 3m

### "THE ANNALS OF SAN FRANCISCO."

JUST RECEIVED, AND READY FOR DELIVERY TO subscribers, by FRANK RIVERS, Sole Agent for the work, at 100 Merchant street, (office of Wainwright, Randall & Co.,)

**"The Annals of San Francisco."**

Containing a summary of the History of the first Discovery, Settlement, Progress, and Present Condition of California, and a complete History of all the Important Events connected with its Great City; to which are added

**BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS**

Of some prominent citizens—By FRANK SOULE, JOHN H. GIHON, M. D., and JAMES NISBIT—illustrated with

**One Hundred and Fifty Fine Engravings.**

The work contains a full and accurate compendium of all important events connected with the city's existence and progress—**Historical, Political, Moral, Religious and Statistical.** It treats of matters of peculiar interest to every Californian, and will be an elegant and valuable addition to his library. It is printed on extra fine paper, and contains 824 royal octavo pages, in the most superb style of binding.

The Printing is very neatly executed, and the Illustrations—the work of the most eminent artists in the country—graphically portray many interesting events and localities in the history of the early American settlement of this city and State.

All orders for this book must be addressed to

FRANK RIVERS,
Sole Agent for California and Oregon,
100 Merchant street, San Francisco,

At the office of Wainwright, Randall & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, House Brokerage and General Directory.

june15-2m

### Golden State Bakery and Coffee Saloon,
*Kearny street, One Door North of the Post Office.*

Believing that the time has at last arrived for a reform in the methods of public Cooking in this City, we have taken the saloon on Kearny street, one door North of the Post Office, where we can at all hours be found ready to cater to the public taste in the Old New England style. Our Culinary Department will be at all times free to the inspection of all who wish to witness the manner of cooking in the same cleanly way as is practiced in the kitchens of New England. Our mince pies will be made by our own cooks, and not by city bakers. Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs will always be served. Mr. John [illegible] has been engaged to superintend the kitchen, and we trust that our efforts to serve the public in a manner different from heretofore, will meet with favor.

(feb16-tf) A. N. EVANS & CO.

### SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**GROCERIES.**

J G Burnham, do do cor Jackson and Battery

Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st. bet California and Pine.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Orrick Johnson & Co, Eagle Livery Stable, 105 Kearny.

Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st.

Edwin Lewis, Grain, Flour, Washington, bet Front & Davis

G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.

United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.

R Savage, Central Hotel, 229 Clay st. cor Waverly Place.

Tracy & Twombly, carpenters and jobbers, 196 Kearny st.

A D Baker, California Pickles, Vinegar, 154 Battery.

Bulahr & Cornish, Gents Furnishing Store, Jackson st.

I C Root, Boot Manufactory, 150 Washington street.

J W Whaling, Coroner and Undertaker, 161 Sacramento st.

Kauce & Thompson, New York Bakery, 160 Kearny.

**TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen,**

A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil letter of various sizes.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
Jan26tf 77 Long Wharf.

### WELLS & PROVOST,
### PICKLE & PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
*No. 48 Front Street,*
Between California and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

June15-6m D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

### W. B. PEAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
### Flour & Grain,
No. 11 Washington Street,—between Front and Davis.

IN Store for sale
Gallego and Haxall,
Domestic,
Fairchild's Self Rising, } FLOUR.

BARLEY, OATS, CORN, WHEAT, CORN MEAL, AND BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR.

je15-3m

### THE EYES.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES CURED WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY.

**DR. W. A. SNYDER, Oculist.**

DR. W. A. SNYDER'S mode of treating diseases of the Eye differs materially from the course commonly pursued by Physicians. Believing that most diseases of the Eye have their origin in obstructed circulation or an impaired state of the system. His remedies will be prescribed with reference to the disease with which the patient may be afflicted; and by equalizing the circulation, removing obstruction and restoring the general health of the patient, the Eyes may be permanently cured without the use of caustic or any of the irritating applications in general use. Dr. S. would say to those who have exhausted the skill of all others without relief, not to despair of a cure without giving him a trial, for in all cases where vision is not entirely lost, or the Eye not completely disorganized, there is still hope.

Office, corner of Sansome and Bush streets—entrance on Bush street, opposite the Rassette House, San Francisco.

June29-3m

### ALLEN & SPI-ER,

### BOOK STORE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

**In Paper, Blank Books, American, English, & French, Staple and Fancy Stationery.**

*148 Clay St., between Montgomery and Sansome,*
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO constantly receiving New Editions of STANDARD WORKS in General and Miscellaneous Literature, including

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, | History, | Oratory, |
| Architecture, | Illustrated Works, | Poetry, |
| Biography, | Juveniles, | Prayer Books, |
| Chemistry, | Law Books, | Scientific Works, |
| Classical Books, | Mechanics, | Theology, |
| Drawing, | Mathematics, | Travels, |
| Engineering, | Medical, | Text Books, |
| Hymn Books, | Music, | Voyages, |
| | Ollendorff's works, | |

**SCHOOL BOOKS,**

**Foreign Works--In French, German, Spanish, &c., &c.**

☞Orders for the above promptly attended to on reasonable terms.

ALLEN & SPIER,
148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery st.,
may11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

### SELLING OFF
BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT
### FRANK BAKER'S.
### $175,000 IN CARPETS.
**PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.**

JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices—and NO HUMBUG!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8,000 yards Velvet Carpets | $1,12½ | to | $2,25 |
| 14,000 yards Brussels Carpet | 1,00 | to | 1,87½ |
| 50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet | 50 | to | 1,25 |
| 10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet | 1,50 | to | 1,75 |
| 75,000 yards Oil Cloth | 45 | to | 1,37½ |
| 18,000 yards Curtain Damask | 37 | to | 2,62 |
| 2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains | 2,00 | to | 20,00 |
| 10,000 pairs Window Shades | 1,50 | to | 10,00 |
| 300,000 rolls Paper Hangings | 8 | to | 45 |

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades;

Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.

☞Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying.

FRANK BAKER,
jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

### Dr. W. A. Snyder's Medical Office,

CORNER of SANSOME and BUSH street—opposite the Rassette House—San Francisco—where advice and consultation can at all times be obtained on the various diseases, particularly in Pulmonary Consumption, diseases of the Liver, Heart, Kidneys, and Spleen, Scrofula, Dropsies, Fevers, Ulcers, Eruptions, &c., and where remedies, exclusively vegetable, for the treatment of those complaints can be obtained, prepared by Dr. S. in accordance with late improvements in medical science. june29-3m

### CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,
### FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.
*INVOICES NOW OPENING.*

1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.

Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc., etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by

G. W. CLARK,
je29-tf No 131 Clay street, south side.

### WILLIAM P. GIBBONS, M. D.
**RESIDENCE.**
Southwest corner of Second and Minnie Streets,
Office—corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets.
June29 SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST PREMIUM
### Daguerreotypes.
**R. H. VANCE,**

Just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair.

Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a

**PERFECT LIKENESS.**

The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street next door to Austin's. feb15 tf

WM. B. SAWYER. SILAS W. JOHNSON.

### SAWYER, JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, BRUSHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, etc.,
Nos. 103 and 105 Front Street,
Between Clay and Washington.

San Francisco, Dec 1, 1855. tf

### CALIFORNIA
### BOOT & SHOE STORE.

LADIES', MISSES', GENTS', BOYS' & CHILDRENS'

**BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

*No. 117 Sacramento street,*
SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible] R. H. TIBBITS.

### J. C. JOHNSON & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,**
WHIPS, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, LEATHER &C.,
No. [illegible] Sansome Street, San Francisco.
[illegible]

## MEDICAL NOTICES.

### Dr. Barrett's Home for the Sick.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up an establishment as a PRIVATE HOSPITAL, or "HOME FOR THE SICK"—situated on the CORNER OF PACIFIC AND TAYLOR STREETS.

The location of this establishment is one of the best in the city—being in an airy and salubrious situation, free from dampness and unhealthy influences, and from its elevated position, commands a fine view of the city and Bay.

The Hospital is furnished with particular regard to neatness and comfort, and is comprised of a large number of apartments—enabling the proprietor to accommodate patients with private rooms, when desired—and presents attractions as a Home for the Sick, equal if not superior to any private hospital in the city.

Connected with the above establishment, there is a LYING-IN DEPARTMENT, which is also fitted up with special regard to the comfort and accommodation of this class of patients.

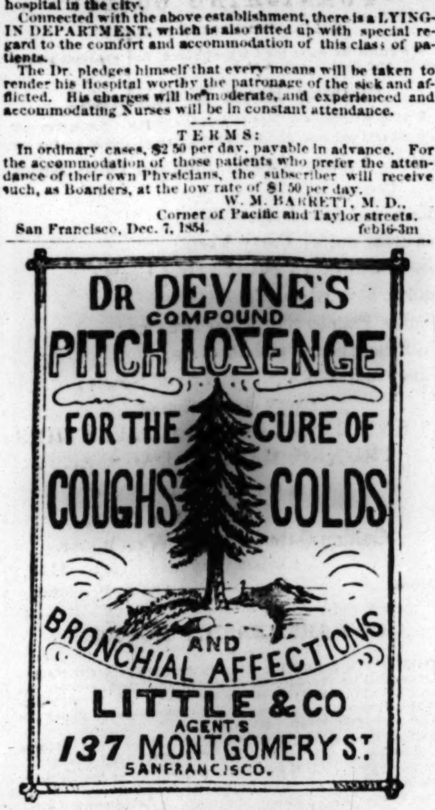
The Dr. pledges himself that every means will be taken to render his Hospital worthy the patronage of the sick and afflicted. His charges will be moderate, and experienced and accommodating Nurses will be in constant attendance.

TERMS:

In ordinary cases, $2 50 per day, payable in advance. For the accommodation of those patients who prefer the attendance of their own Physicians, the subscriber will receive such, as Boarders, at the low rate of $1 50 per day.

W. M. BARRETT, M. D.,
Corner of Pacific and Taylor streets.

San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1854. feb16-3m



DR DEVINE'S
COMPOUND
PITCH LOZENGE
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS COLDS
AND
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
LITTLE & CO
AGENTS
137 MONTGOMERY ST.
SANFRANCISCO.

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the WRITTEN SIGNATURE of "LITTLE & CO."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY

Is offered to the "WESTERN WORLD" in full faith, as being the

**Only Certain Cure Ever Discovered**

For COLDS,
COUGHS,
SORE THROAT,
CROUPS,
ASTHMA,
WHOOPING COUGH,
BRONCHITIS,
INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

**Pains in the Side and Chest, and All Curable Cases of Diseases of the Lungs.**

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured we shall never publish any thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergymen, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

☞Price 50 cts. a box or 3 boxes for $1.

**LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries.**

137 Montgomery street,

Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

☞OBSERVE that the Written Signature of "Little & Co." is attached to each Box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which *none can be genuine.*

Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges

| | |
|---|---|
| San Francisco, | Little & Co. |
| Sacramento, | C. Morrill. |
| Marysville, | Rice & Coffin. |
| Stockton, | E S Holden Co. |
| Benicia, | J. W. Jones. |
| Nevada, | Dr. Alban. |
| Downieville, | Dr. R. W. Carr. |

☞Agents are wanted for the sale of this valuable remedy in every city and town in California and Oregon. mar2

### Arrival of the Steamer J. L. Stephens.
—AND BY HER—
### THE GOLDEN GATE
### CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
*Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, opposite the Post Office,*

Have received a very large assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER**

**CLOTHING,**

—AND—

**FURNISHING GOODS!**

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES!

We know we have the Largest Stock, the greatest assortment, and Best Goods of any

**Clothing House in California!**

Which we offer at prices to suit the times. We invite our friends and patrons, and the public to call and examine our

Black, Brown, Dahlia, Blue and Olive Frock Coats;
Black and Blue Dress Coats;
Business Suits; Party Vests;
Fine Summer Talmas and Over Coats;
Shirts, Collars and Cravats;
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers;
Cashimere Shirts and Drawers;
Fancy and Black Silk and Satin Scarfs;

Every description of FURNISHING GOODS; SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

PLEASE CALL AT

**KEYES & CO'S,**
**Golden Gate Clothing Warehouse.**
Corner Clay and Kearny Sts.

June8 Opposite the Post Office.

### SAN JOAQUIN
### FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ABOVE SEMINARY is to go into operation on the first Wednesday of October next.

It is to be located on the road leading from Stockton to Moquelumne Hill, in a retired and healthy place. The building is large and convenient, and will be fitted up with every attraction necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant home.

The Seminary is designed to afford facilities for the attainment of a thorough ENGLISH and CLASSICAL EDUCATION, in connection with the study of the *ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.*

It will be the ultimate aim in all its arrangements and course of instruction, to cultivate the moral principles, to facilitate the systematic development of a well balanced mind—to impress upon the Pupil a sense of her responsibility—to give her correct views of life—and fit her for any station she may be called to fill.

The Teachers selected for the Seminary are highly educated and accomplished Ladies, qualified to give instruction in any branch of Education.

The year will be divided into two Sessions, of twenty weeks each; first Session commencing on the first Wednesday of October.

**The Expense of Board and Tuition, including the**

*ENTIRE ENGLISH COURSE, WOOD AND LIGHTS,*

—WILL BE—

**$65 per Quarter, or $125 per Session,**

*IN ALL CASES PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE*

MUSIC, with use of Instrument, per Quarter........$20,00

PAINTING, Drawing, Latin, French, Spanish and German, per Quarter, each........10,00

☞An admission fee of *Ten Dollars* will be expected, or an equivalent in linen, etc., for Rooms.

☞Books can be obtained at the Seminary at low prices.

For further information, application can be made to

D. MORRIS.

Stockton, Sept. 4, 1854. [sept8-tf]

### DANIEL H. DOUGLISS,
(SUCCESSOR TO ATWILL & CO.,)
No. 172 Washington st,
SAN FRANCSCO,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
### PIANO FORTES,
### MELODEONS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**
Sheet, Card, and Book Music; Toys, Games, and Children's Presents.

### Fancy Goods:

Boxing Gloves, Fencing Foils, Masks, Bird Cages, Bird Seed, Cribbage Boards, Police Whistles, Billiard Balls, Cue Wax, Cue Leathers, Billiard Chalk, Back Gammon Boards, Chess-Men, Feather Dusters, Ladies' Work Baskets,

feb23-tf etc., etc.

WANTED—A situation as Nurse or Seamstress, by one fully competent and who can bring the best recommendations. For further information enquire at corner of Howard and Jayne streets. feb9 3t

**GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!**

A nice article. Every body buys 'em. Exactly suited for Pocket use. Call at Noisy Carriers' Book Store and Stationery Co., 77 Long Wharf.

[illegible]

## MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

### JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
**Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.**
No. 116 J street,
*SACRAMENTO.*
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb16-tf

### GEORGE J. BROOKS,

PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy ink.

Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

### HENRY MARTIN,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
In the State o. Rh. de Island.

15 1m

### COAL! COAL!
**Reduction of Prices!**

Large sales and small profits is my motto. On and after date, I shall make a still greater reduction in my prices for Coal. A. T. LADD. Coal Yard, No. 55 Sansome st.

jan26-tf

### BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements and Mining Tools,**
*Corner Sansome and Washington streets.*
feb2 tf

### GOODMAN BROS.
### PROVISION DEALERS,
*No. 50 Front Street,* San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND
Billing's Patent Covered HAMS;
Ames do do do
Cassards' do do do
Muslin Covered do
Mess and Clear PORK;
Clear and Extra Clear BACON;
MESS BEEF;
BUTTER in Hhds and Firkins;
CHEESE;
LARD in Kegs and Tins;

N. B. Orders for other kinds of Merchandise attended to if desired. mar30-3m

### A FEW MORE LEFT.

THE BUSINESS OF HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, which has been suspended for the past eight weeks, on account of the building having been consumed by fire, is this day resumed at the old place, Nos. 80 and 82 Davis street. The very best accommodation will now be given, and every variety of room can now be had at reduced rates. The house is lathed and plastered throughout, and all the rooms are finely ventilated and most elegantly furnished. Will our old friends and the public generally favor us with a call? for we are persuaded that "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former.

I. HILLMAN.

Board: $7 00 per week: Lodging: from $3 00 to $6 00 per week. May 9th.

### To Printers and Publishers.

Having one of the largest-sized Adams Power Presses. I am prepared to do BOOK AND NEWSPAPER WORK in the neatest manner, at No. 68 Merchant st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HOE'S DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 44 by 28. Apply to mar2-1m F. BLAKE, 68 Merchant street.

### FAMILY COAL YARD.
(LATE A. T. LADD'S.)

No. 55 Sansome street, near Pine, opposite Macondray & Co.'s.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE above Yard, is prepared to supply families and others with the best qualities of HARD and SOFT COAL upon the most reasonable terms. Coals delivered in any part of the city free of expense. (my18 tf) T. A. MUDGE.

### IF YOU WANT A GOOD HAT
GO TO
### FISHER & CO'S
### HAT and CAP
### EMPORIUM;
*Nos. 85 & 87 Commercial street,*
and get one of their

**Elegant Spring Style for 1855;**

which for neatness and durability stands *unrivalled.*

ALSO

A full assortment of

**Gents Clothing and Furnishing Goods.**

CALL AND SEE THEM.

my25-3m

### LeCOUNT & STRONG,
### BOOK-SELLERS AND STATIONERS,
MONTGOMERY, NEAR CALIFORNIA ST.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Blank Books, Legal, Cap, and Letter Paper, Notarial Letter and Seal Presses, Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous books; Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery, Law and Shipping Blanks; Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Surveying Instruments, Fancy Articles, etc. etc.

BOOK-BINDING AND RULING

Done to order in the neatest and most durable manner.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

LeCOUNT & STRONG.

dec 15 tf

### MARK SHELDON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
### BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,
**HAMS, LARD, &C.,**
**STALLS Nos. 43 and 44 Washington Market,**
Between Washington and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

*Fresh California Eggs and Butter constantly on hand.*

Marketing delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

may11

### BROOKS & SANITER,
### REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
**Office, 178 Montgomery Street,** (opposite Metropolitan Theatre.)

Loans Negotiated, Rents Collected, Titles Searched, with care and accuracy. Deeds and papers of all kinds relating to Real Estate, drawn with neatness and elegance.

☞Business transacted in the English, French, and German Languages. feb16-3m

W. H. J. BROOKS. H. SANITER.

### G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
### RICH JEWELRY
AND IMPORTERS OF
### WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
**SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,**
**139 Montgomery Street,**
Two doors south of Clay, San Francisco.

**Watches and Chronometers repaired by experienced Workmen.**

jan 26-tf

### CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the FURNITURE TRADE as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston, } R. HOWES, of the Old Firm of Howes & Co., 180, 182 Montgomery street.

Resident Partner, San Francisco, } DANIEL MOORE, former firm of B. P. and D. Moore. San Francisco, 130 Jackson st. | Sacramento City, 103 K street.

Resident Partner, Sacramento, } B. C. NEWCOMBE, 77 K street, Sac. City.

San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

### To Our Friends and the Public.

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our

EXPENSES REDUCED MORE THAN ONE-HALF,

enabling us to offer you a greater variety of goods at from

**15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.**

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the market to obtain such goods as are "desirable" at the

**LOWEST CASH RATES.**

Three years experience will enable them to select a stock that will DEFY COMPETITION in QUALITY and PRICES.

We are now before you with a large and desirable

**STOCK OF NEW GOODS,**

and shall always endeavor to merit a share of patronage. It will be our pride to give PERFECT SATISFACTION in

*Quality, Prices, and Good Treatment.*

HOWES & CO.

☞180 and 182 Montgomery street, opposite the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco; 77 and 103 K street, Sacramento.

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
### REDUCED RATES.
### NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

OUR Stock of Furniture is now complete—consisting of everything suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, or Office. We have lately added to our stock

**$40'000 WORTH,**

purchased here at LOW RATES, which together with our former stock and constant additions by

**EVERY CLIPPER SHIP,**

give us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have REDUCED OUR PRICES to conform to the time,

**AT LEAST 25 PER CENT,**

as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced. By the addition of Messrs. MOORE'S and NEWCOMBE'S stocks here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most

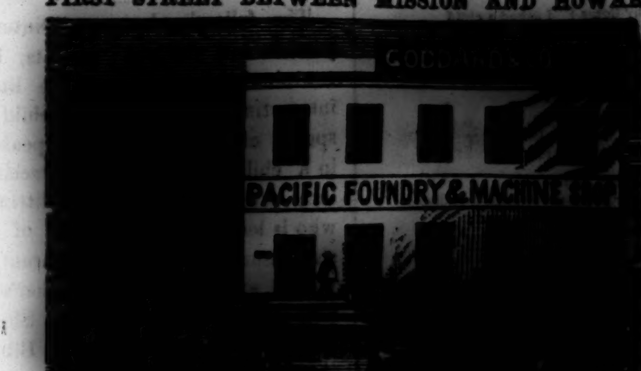
**VARIED AND COMPLETE**

ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be UNDERSOLD by any firm in San Francisco or Sacramento.

☞Call and examine before purchasing. Remember the Nos. 180 and 182 Montgomery street. Store with painted front and large Signs. HOWES & CO.

may21-tf

## PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
FIRST STREET BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



E. B. GODDARD W. A. PALMER, E. B. GALUSHA.

THE proprietors of this Establishment having more than doubled its capacity by a NEW AND EXTENSIVE FIRE PROOF BUILDING, AND LARGE ADDITIONS OF MACHINERY from the East, are able confidently to announce to the public

### THE BEST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Aiming at perfection, we employ the highest skill in each department, determined that in quality, variety and prices Our work shall be unsurpassed. To this result we pledge a long practical experience and the closest personal attention. Desiring to win patronage *only by merit*, our business is conducted on principles of **Fairness and Fidelity.**

WITH AN ALMOST

UNLIMITED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS,

We are prepared to execute orders on the shortest notice for FLOURING MILLS, SASH, MULAY AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, QUARTZ MILLS AND MINING PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STEAM ENGINES—HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.

BOILER FRONTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BUILDING FRONTS, BALCONY RAILINGS, CAPS, SILLS, WATER BACKS, STOVE AND PLOW CASTINGS, SHINGLE MACHINES, SMUT MACHINES, (WARRANTED THE BEST IN USE,) HORSE POWERS, CAPSTANS.

**Round, Square and Fluted COLUMNS; and indeed Castings and Machinery of every description whatever.**

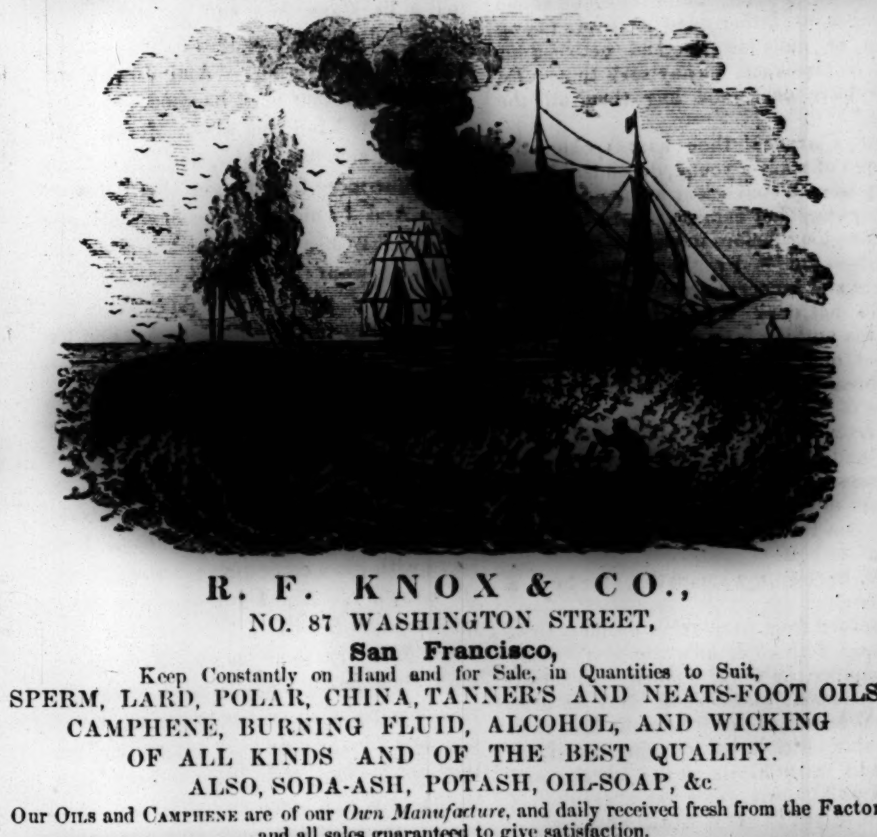
*All work WARRANTED according to order, and Castings generally furnished at ONE DAY'S NOTICE.*

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, by Express or otherwise, with a deposite or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. Orders should in all cases be accompanied with a minute description.

Grateful to our numerous friends for past favors, we would respectfully solicit their influence in our behalf. All others we beg to refer for the character of our work to our many patrons.

Feb. 20, 1855. GODDARD & CO.

## NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS



### R. F. KNOX & CO.,
NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
**San Francisco,**

Keep Constantly on Hand and for Sale, in Quantities to Suit,

SPERM, LARD, POLAR, CHINA, TANNER'S AND NEATS-FOOT OILS; CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, AND WICKING OF ALL KINDS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ALSO, SODA-ASH, POTASH, OIL-SOAP, &c

Our OILS and CAMPHENE are of our *Own Manufacture*, and daily received fresh from the Factory and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

### FAMILY DRUG STORE,
*North-East Corner Clay and Dupont Streets,*
(IRON BUILDING.)

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS, A LARGE SUPPLY OF

**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Extracts,**

&c., viz:

**For Fever and Ague.**

Osgood's Cholagogue; Rowand's Tonic; Rushton's Tonic Mixture; Quinine; and Devotion's Lexipyreta, an effectual remedy and powerful restorative to those reduced by the Panama Fever or Bilious Diarrhœa.

Also, Blake's, Moffat's Richardson's, and Oxygenated BITTERS.

**For Coughs, Colds, &c.**

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Balsam Wild Cherry; Balsam Hoarhound; Canchalagua Extract; Jaynes' Expectorant; Cod Liver Oil, and Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; Jujube Paste.

**For Diarrhœa, etc.**

Mrs. Kidder's Cordials; Extract Blackberry; Jaynes' Carminative; Thompsonian Syrups, etc., etc.

**For Ruptures, etc.**

A large assortment of Trusses; Suspensaries; Shoulder Braces.

**For Burns, Sprains, etc.**

Mustang, Kellinger's and Rheumatic Liniments; Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Pain Killer; Potter's and Hunt's Nerve and Bone Liniment.

**For Canary Birds.**

Canary, Hemp, Rape and Millet Seeds, and Cuttle F .

**For the Hair.**

Barey's Tricopherous; Jaynes' Hair Tonic; Lyon's Katharion; Boyles' Hyperion Fluid; Bears Oil; Hair Oils; Tricobaphe, and other Hair Dyes, etc.

**For Fleas, Cockroaches.**

Lyon's Genuine Magnetic Powder, a sure destroyer—wholesale and retail.

**Thompsonian Medicine.**

Baberry, Poplar, Mandrake, Composition Powder; Cayenne, Golden Seal, Nerve Powder, etc.

**Sarsaparillas.**

Sands', Bull' Shaker's, Guysott's, Townsend's, etc.

**Dye Stuffs, etc.**

Ground Logwood, Red Wood, Fustic, and Red Sanders; Copperas, Indigo, Pink Saucers, Theatre Rouge; Lily White, Mein Fun, Chalk Balls, etc.;

**Acids.**

Tartaric, Nitric, Muriatic, Sulphuric, Acetic, Oxalic, etc.

**Chemicals, etc.**

Chrys, and Puly, Strychnine, Morphines, Piperine; Valerian, Zinc, Citrate, Iron, and Quinine.

**Sundries.**

Phosphorous, Shellac, Glue, Tapers, Carbonate Ammonia; Yeast Powders, Soda, and Cream Tartar, Farina, Sago; Pearl Barley, Honey, Letheon; Congress and Seltzer Water, Sands' Seidlitz Powders; Emery, with many other articles too numerous to particularize—Wholesale and Retail, by

SAMUEL ADAMS,
sept 1-tf Druggist and Apothecary.

### CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO
ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAY, 1855.
DEPARTURE FROM PACIFIC STREET WHARF.

**FOR SACRAMENTO.**
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P M.

Steamer SENATOR, E. A. Poole, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D Van Pelt, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

**FOR MARYSVILLE.**
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.

Through Tickets issued.

**FOR STOCKTON, VIA MARTINEZ.**
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer ERILDA, Clarke, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

**FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.**
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.

By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
At 12 o'clock, M.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

SAMUEL L. HENSLEY, President.

Office of the California Steam Navigation Company, April 30th, 1855. feb6-tf

### BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.

FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.

They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver : San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS August 20, [illegible]

### A. COX,
### COAT RENOVATOR,
### AND TAILOR.
*155 Commercial Street, opposite the Mint.*
my19-3m SAN FRANCISCO,

### BENJAMIN B. COIT, M.D.
OFFICE,
Washington street [illegible] or above Dupont, San Francisco
[illegible]

### The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY WILL BE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN sums of ten dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, and the money remain on deposit for one month, they will draw interest of one per cent. per month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing

**One and a half per Cent. per Month Interest.**

If depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in LOANS guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe Collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A Register is kept at all times open to Depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of Certificates issued, and the SECURITIES upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER,
Jan 5, 1855. No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

### RUMRILL & CO'S
### NORTHERN EXPRESS.
CONNECTING WITH
### WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
—DAILY—

TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:

Marysville,
Foster's Bar,
Camptonville,
Goodyear's Bar,
Downieville,
Hansonville,
Gibsonville,
Chandlerville,
Pine Grove,
St. Louis,

And all other points in their vicinity.

**Treasure, Parcels and Letters** forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.

**Drafts** sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.

**Gold Dust** bought. **Collections** made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention.

RUMRILL & CO.

Dec. 9, 1853. tf

### KNIGHT, MITCHELL & CHILDS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
### BOOTS AND SHOES,
Corner Battery and Richmond Streets, San Francisco.
dec 29, 1854 tf

JAS B ROBERTS, W. C. MCNISH.

### JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**
No. 70 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts,
jan26 San Francisco. tf

B. FRANK PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, which has received the first premium over THIRTY times. Orders taken, and all information given by

EVIS JEWETT, Agent.

San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1854

### SPRING AND SUMMER
### CLOTHING.

Ex Metropolitan,
Herald of the Morning,
and Adelaide.

JUST received as above a large assortment, consisting in part of

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonade and Planters' Linen PANTS. | |
| Bleached and Brown Drill | do |
| Black and Fancy Cassimere | do |
| Bleached, Brown and Planter's Linen COATS. | |
| Fancy Tweet and Cassimere | do |
| Black Alpacca and Dete | do |
| Black and Blue Cloth | do |
| White and Fancy Marseilles VESTS. | |
| Silk, Satin and Cassimere | do |

Also a full assortment of Cassimere and Flannel Overshirts; White Shirts, (Davis & Jones); Buck Gloves; Drill, Linen and Flannel Drawes; Merino Undershirts, and Drawers, etc.

Merchants and Traders are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find prices to suit the times.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
Manufacturers and Importers,
100 Sansome street, (between Sacramento and Commercial sts. June1

### C. V. GILLESPIE,
### SEARCHER OF RECORDS
AND
### EXAMINER OF TITLE DEEDS,

With seven years practice in the Pueblo, City and County of San Francisco.

**No. 76 Montgomery Block and Hall of Records.**

Schedules of Real property of the estates of deceased persons and insolvents furnished on application.

mar22-3m

### California Streeotype Foundry,
### BY M. J. BURKE & CO.
**No. 75 Davis St., four doors North of Clay St.,**
(IN REAR OF, AND OFFICE IN, THE DRUG STORE,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Works Warranted. Terms, Cash before delivery.

Book work Stereotyped at the lowest paying rates. Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts

June 3

### L. COBURN'S
### Livery and Sale
### STABLE,

144 Sansome Street,—Between Washington and Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

N. B.—The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms.

☞Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery.

[illegible]

## POETRY.

### WHERE IS THY HOME?

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child
In life's bright morning gay.
"On yonder mountain's brow," she said,
And laughing turned away.

I asked a sailor; he replied,
"'Tis on the rolling sea;
The freedom of a sailor's life—
The restless waves for me."

I asked an orphan, and he said,
"Alas! I have no home.
My friends and parents all are dead;
No place I call my own."

I asked an aged white-hair'd man,
And what was his reply?
Upwards he pointed, smiled, and said,
"My home is in the sky.

"My heart is there, and all I love
Have left me long ago,
To dwell with Christ, their Savior, there
Soon shall I follow too."

Where is thy home, young reader, say?
Is it in heaven or here!
All things on earth must fade away,
Must quickly disappear!

Then fix thy heart on things above!
Thou art a stranger here;
And let thy only object be
To find a mansion there.

R. E. A.

## MISCELLANY.

### Uncle Norman.

"That aint the kind of love I mean," said Clarence, while he stood before me in a sort of debating attitude, as if he had something of importance to communicate, which I stupidly refused to comprehend; "it's something different I want."

"What can it be? You say Uncle Norman don't love you, and yet you own he gives you money, lets you ride in his carriage, and invites you to spend your vacations at his house; what more could you ask?

"I don't mean to ask for any thing, unless it comes of his own accord, only I know he does not love me."

Why not, my son?

"Because, mother, he never looks at me and smiles, as father does, or draws me up to him, or pulls me to stand between his knees, or kisses me, or any such thing; I'd rather have one good hug than all the money."

Dear Clarance! thou hast spoken the language of many a young, dependent heart. Money is very convenient at all times, hard or otherwise, but children learn to appreciate love long before money, because they earn it—earn it by their kind, winning manners and innocent trust.

I do not envy Uncle Norman; for he perceives nothing in a young child to love. He sees only walking furniture-scratchers, china-breakers, ink-spillers, or general disturbers of the peace.

He is cheerfully willing to feed and clothe them, and keep them in nurseries and boarding-schools till they are old enough to take care of themselves; but "petting children," is a thing he can't do. "It is not natural" to him.

Well, he has my sympathy, for he is a vast loser.

To return from perplexing business, tired of dealing with cold, unloving men, ready to pronounce the world a cheat, and friendship a delusion; and sinking into an arm-chair, sit looking bitterly into the fire; then to feel soft, little arms clinging round the neck, and warm kisses on the cheeks, and hear a well-known voice say, "Don't feel bad, I love you." Is it worth nothing?

Is it not a pleasure to listen to the pure, unhackneyed views of childhood, and to have our hearts kept fresh by their constant assertion that love is real, that life is joyous, and friends abundant; and to see their delight in innocent enjoyments, which our pampered, artificial life has rendered tasteless?

As the breath of childhood is said to strengthen the constitution and prolong the life of the aged, so this communion with young hearts will keep off the evil spirits of misanthrophy and doubt, and brighten the rusty affections of the way-wise man.

I fear Uncle Norman will smile sarcastically, and call this "woman's talk." Perhaps it is, but I should like to whisper a word in his ear: *The impressions of childhood are lasting.* The unchangable love of a helpless child has brightened the closing days of many an old man's life. The wheel of fortune is ever turning, and the troublesome boy of to-day, may be the influential, rich man of to-morrow. If in his boyhood you have coldly checked his advances, and thrown back the overflowing affections of his young heart to congeal within—look not for favor nor assistance, except as cold duty prompts.

Little did Stephen Rush foresee the consequences of his conduct, when he owned a large house, and handsome grounds, and kept the village academy. Not a boy picked up an apple in his orchard, nor plucked a current from his bushes, nor received a shadow of indulgence from his stern, decided hand.

One day, forgetting his usual self-command, he became particularly vexed with a boy of six years old—a compound of fun and frolic, who loved every thing and every body, and ought to have been at home playing with the kitten, instead of "under a schoolmaster." The little fellow had "laughed out loud," and for that crime the *cowhide* was vigorously applied to his shoulders, until lame and sick, he was helped home to his mother's door, by the older boys.

In the course of time the land resounded with the praises of a great lawyer and statesman, whose eloquence and learning electrified all who heard him. How Stephen Rush did long to receive the glory of being his "first school-master:" but for reasons best known to himself he was particularly silent on the subject. When his fine estate was taken from him by the folly of a spendthrift son, according to the advice of friends he applied to the most distinguished lawyer to plead his cause, hoping that the "cowhiding" had faded from the great man's memory, in the splendor of his present situation.

After a cold reception and calm listening, Mr. —— replied, "I could better identify myself with the interests of any man than my first school-teacher," and thus dismissed him.

When poverty overtook him in his old age, and a subscription-paper was circulated among his former pupils for his relief, the meager contributions told how strong were the impressions of boyhood.

If "the good will of a dog is worth having," perhaps that of a sensitive, affectionate child, endued by Nature with unbounded power to love and remember, is worth still more.—*Independent.*

In the North Carolina legislature, while a bill was pending which imposed a fine for selling liquors to free negroes, a member objected on the ground that such a law would make free negroes more decent than whites!

## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

### Little Arthur's Letter.

The following letter will interest both parents and children: parents, because it contains a hint how to make little stories interesting to the youngest child who can speak; children, because it speaks to them in a child's voice. It was received by a lady in this city from her little brother, who is less than three years of age; and she assures us from her parent, that it was all written from her brother's dictating without any help whatever. She adds, "I well remember my father's Bible stories and our eagerly attentive faces, as we heard the pleasant things over and over repeated; how we asked 'if Joseph's coat had a pocket in it, &c.,' as my little brother probably did, and so framed the inconsistences with the Bible which the letter shows."

DEAR SISTER:—Papa writes my letter, 'cause I can't—'cause I only two years and nine months old. Do you love me? I love you more than tongue can tell *possibly*, and that's a good deal. I want you to write me a letter, a big one, a long one.

Let me tell you about Joseph. Joseph was a good boy, and his papa loved him. And he made him a pretty coat. I guess it had a pocket in it. And I guess he had a knife in his pocket, and a pencil, and a handkerchief. But his naughty brothers did'nt like him; and they put him down in a hole. Then they took him out and sold him for twenty dollars: naughty brothers wasn't they? The men that bought him carried him down to Egypt and sold him to Mr. Potiphar. And Mrs. Potiphar told a lie about him and got him put in prison. But the king took him out and made him Governor. And Joseph was good, and Arthur must be good.

And now I tell you about Moses. Moses was a nice little baby, and his mamma loved him more than tongue can tell *possibly*. And she hid him three months, 'cause the naughty men wanted to kill him, and she didn't want them to kill her dear little baby. And when she could'nt hide him any longer she made a little basket and fixed it all nice, and put him in it; I guess she put a pillow in it, and a little blanket, and tucked it down all nice; and she carried the little basket with the baby in it, and set it down side the river 'mongst the flags, and went and hid behind the bushes. Pretty soon the king's daughter came down there with some more girls; and she heard the baby cry. And I guess she said *Hark!* and they said *Hark!—Hark!* And then they heard him cry some more. And pretty soon they found him. And I guess she took him right up in her arms and kissed him, and then he didn't cry any more. Then they got his mother to come and take him; so she took him home to her house. And I guess she gave him some milk and cracker in it. And she loved her little Moses. And Moses was good and Arthur must be good too, and I *tries* to be good. And I know about Adam and Eve, how they ate the apples when God told them they mustn't; and about Cain; *naughty* Cain to kill his brother; and about Samuel (he was good); and about David that killed the giant; and about Noah, how he built the ark, and he had some cows in there, and some sheeps, and some birds, and some biddies and a good many things. And the cows said *moo, moo;* and the sheeps said *baa*, and the birds said *chip, chip*, and the biddies said *cluck, cluck*, and the other things said—what did they say? and about Jonah that wouldn't go to Nineveh to preach. God told him he must and so he wouldn't; and about Daniel. Daniel was good. My papa tells me all about them. But I can't tell any more now, 'cause I must go down stairs now. Do you love me—I love you and I am your little brother.

ARTHUR.

### What am I Going to Do.

One morning a young lad set off to go with some thoughtless companions to a place of Sunday amusements. "*What am I going to do?*" he asked. "I am going to break the Sabbath. Suppose God should punish me for my wickedness." This thought so alarmed him, that he turned back and spent God's holy day in a becoming manner.

One afternoon a boy saw a person drop his purse, which he picked up, and was walking off with it, and the money which it contained. "What am I going to do?" came to his mind, and the answer followed, "I am going away with a purse of money that does not belong to me. This is not honest; I shall be a thief, if I do so.—God has said, 'Thou shalt not steal.'" In another moment, he ran after the person, and gave up the purse. The man gave him half a dollar; and an honest half a dollar is worth more than a great many dishonest whole dollars.

"What am I going to do?" asked a boy who took his fishing tackle instead of his books, and was stealing out of the back door of his father's house. "I am going to play truant, deceive my parents, neglect my school, and go in company of bad boys." The case looked a bad one; he turned about, put away his fishing tackle, found his satchel, and ran off to school.

"What am I going to do?" asks the Sunday school scholar on his way to the Sunday school. "I am going where the young are trained up to fear God, and keep his commandments. May I be a studious, obedient, attentive scholar, and pray God to make me one of his dear children."

"What am I going to do?" asks John on Wednesday afternoon. "My mother has given me leave to go and play with the boys. Let me not get angry, or fight or swear, or call names, or do any mean and wicked thing. Then I shall be happy at my play."

Often ask yourself—and never be afraid to ask—"What am I going to do?" A bad act will not bear reflection as a good one will. "*Ponder* the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established. Turn not to the right hand nor the left; remove thy foot from evil."

Be just and fear not.

---

**RANKIN & CO.,**
**General Commission Merchants,**
*Battery St., (between Pacific and Broadway.)*
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on all descriptions of merchandise. jan26

**FISHER & CO.,**
DEALER IN
**HATS and CAPS,**
**FINE CLOTHING,**
**and Gents Furnishing Goods,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 85 and 87 Commercial street,—between Sansome and Battery.
june22

### Table of Distances.

The following distances were measured with a viameter, by Capt. Warner, of the U. S. Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From San Francisco | to Mission Dolores | 2½ miles |
| " " | to Sanchez Ranch | 17 " |
| " " | to San Mateo | 21 " |
| " " | to Santa Clara | 48 " |
| " " | to San Jose | 51 " |
| " " | to Murphy's | 70 " |
| " " | to San Juan | 94 " |
| " " | to Salinas River | 113 " |
| " " | to Monterey | 125 " |
| " " | to Mission of Soledad | 166 " |
| " " | to Ojitos | 206 " |
| " " | to San Miguel | 237 " |
| " " | to Brakes Ranch | 258 " |
| " " | to Santa Marguerita | 265 " |
| " " | to San Luis Obispo | 276 " |
| " " | to Capt. Dana's | 299 " |
| " " | to Los Alamos | 321 " |
| " " | to Santa Inez | 340 " |
| " " | to Gaviota Pass | 352 " |
| " " | to Arrogo Hondo | 359 " |
| " " | to Dos Pueblos | 370 " |
| " " | to Santa Barbara | 387 " |
| " " | to Carpenteria | 398 " |
| " " | to Rincon | 402 " |
| " " | to Buenaventura | 415 " |
| " " | to Santa Clara River | 421 " |
| " " | to Canega | 475 " |
| " " | to Los Angeles | 485 " |
| " " | to Los Coyotes | 504 " |
| " " | to Santa Ana | 515 " |
| " " | to Juan Avila's | 535 " |
| " " | to San Juan Capistrano | 542 " |
| " " | to Los Flores | 562 " |
| " " | to San Luis Rey | 573 " |
| " " | to San Diego | 612½ " |

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

| COUNTIES. | COUNTY SEATS. | Sacramento | Stockton | San Quentin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | Alvarado | 175 | 185 | 50 |
| Butte | Bidwell's Bar | 75 | 120 | 230 |
| Calaveras | Mokelumne Hill | 60 | 55 | 220 |
| Colusi | Colusa | 140 | 195 | 295 |
| Contra Costa | Martinez | 110 | 120 | 45 |
| El Dorado | Coloma | 50 | 105 | 202 |
| Humboldt | Union Town | 390 | 400 | 265 |
| Klamath | Union Town | 550 | 560 | 425 |
| Los Angeles | Los Angeles | 660 | 670 | 535 |
| Marin | San Rafael | 158 | 168 | 7. |
| Mariposa | Mariposa | 155 | 100 | 26. |
| Monterey | Monterey | 260 | 270 | 135 |
| Napa | Napa City | 130 | 140 | 55 |
| Nevada | Nevada | 65 | 120 | 220 |
| Placer | Auburn | 35 | 90 | 190 |
| Sacramento | Sacramento | ... | 55 | 155 |
| San Bernardino | San Bernardino | 690 | 700 | 565 |
| San Diego | San Diego | 790 | 800 | 665 |
| San Joaquin | Stockton | 55 | ... | 165 |
| San Francisco | San Francisco | 140 | 150 | 15 |
| San Luis Obispo | San Luis Obispo | 460 | 470 | 335 |
| Santa Clara | San Jose | 200 | 90 | 75 |
| Santa Cruz | Santa Cruz | 260 | 270 | 135 |
| Santa Barbara | Santa Barbara | 290 | 600 | 465 |
| Shasta | Shasta | 225 | 280 | 380 |
| Sierra | Downieville | 97 | 152 | 252 |
| Siskiyou | Yreka | 300 | 355 | 455 |
| Solano | Benicia | 110 | 120 | 45 |
| Sonoma | Sonoma | 138 | 190 | 40 |
| Sutter | Nicholaus | 30 | 85 | 185 |
| Trinity | Weaverville | 265 | 320 | 420 |
| Tuolumne | Sonora | 125 | 70 | 235 |
| Tulare | | 265 | 210 | 375 |
| Yolo | Washington | 1 | 56 | 156 |
| Yuba | Marysville | 65 | 120 | 220 |

### List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.

| Name of Office. | County. | Postmasters. |
|---|---|---|
| Agua Frio | Mariposa | B F Whittier |
| Alameda | Alameda | L S Ely |
| Alamo | Contra Costa | J M Jones |
| Alvarado | Alameda | H C Smith |
| Angel's | Calaveras | J C Scribner |
| Auburn | Placer | James Bonnen |
| Alviso | Santa Clara | A Rathbone |
| Belmont | San Francisco | M Flashner |
| Benicia | Solano | James Miller |
| Bidwell's Bar | Butte | B W Worstrom |
| Big Bar | Trinity | Wm Coddington |
| Big Oak Flat | Tuolumne | Jas W Butler |
| Bodega | Sonoma | J M Miller |
| Bucksport | Humboldt | |
| Buckner | Sacramento | James Buckner |
| Cache Creek | Yolo | A McDonald |
| Campo Seco | Calaveras | T M Pawling |
| Camptonville | Yuba | E T Brundage |
| Cedarville | El Dorado | George Thatcher |
| Charley's Rancho | Butte | Fred Peaskes |
| Chico | Butte | J Bidwell |
| Chinese Camp | Tuolumne | M R Graham |
| Clinton | Nevada | J S Cook |
| Cold Spring | El Dorado | J M Goetschins |
| Columbia | Tuolumne | A A Hunnewell |
| Colusi | Colusi | William Vincent |
| Contra Costa | Alameda | Thomas Gallagher |
| Cordelia | Solano | P O Lamorie |
| Cosumne | Sacramento | W D Wilson |
| Cottonwood | Shasta | Wm Lane |
| Coloma | El Dorado | D L Weymer |
| Crescent City | Klamath | David Hover |
| Curtisville | Tuolumne | J M Root |
| Cherokee | Butte | |
| Diamond Springs | El Dorado | C N Noteware |
| Don Pedro's Bar | Tuolumne | Richard Smith |
| Double Springs | Calaveras | Daniel Thompson |
| Downieville | Sierra | James Gernon |
| Dry Creek | Yuba | Robert McAdams |
| Dry Town | Calaveras | J G Sneath |
| Elk Grove | Sacramento | S W Hall |
| Elliot's Ranch | Sacramento | Mr Elliot |
| Eureka | Humboldt | H W Bean |
| Fiddletown | El Dorado | J B Whitcomb |
| Forbestown | Butte | B W Williams |
| Foster's Bar | Yuba | J B Whitcomb |
| Fremont | Yolo | W G Brown |
| French Camp | San Joaquin | R W Noble |
| Forest City | Sierra | W Henry |
| Foreman's Ranch | San Joaquin | S Foreman |
| Garrotte | Tuolumne | Cage Tucker |
| Georgetown | El Dorado | T M Reed |
| Gilroy | Santa Clara | A C Everett |
| Goodyear's Bar | Sierra | Julius Meinhardt |
| Grafton | Yolo | A Undegraph |
| Grass Valley | Nevada | E Mathewson |
| Green Springs | Tuolumne | James D Taber |
| Green Valley | El Dorado | N Van Tassel |
| Greenwood | El Dorado | C C Brady |
| Grand Island | Colusi | Thomas Eddy |
| Garden Valley | El Dorado | S Stewart |
| Georgiana | Sacramento | J M Sidwell |
| Hamilton | Butte | E M Burrows |
| Haskell's Ranch | Sutter | J Lefevre |
| Horr's Ranch | Tuolumne | G D Dickinson |
| Horsetown | Shasta | G W Baker |
| Illinoistown | Placer | B Brickell |
| Indian Diggins | El Dorado | J W Gilbert |
| Ione Valley | Calaveras | H Alford |
| Iowa Hill | Placer | J Colgan |
| Jackson | Calaveras | Bruce Husband |
| Jacksonville | Tuolumne | G B Keyes |
| Jamestown | Tuolumne | Wm Donovan |
| Johnson's Ranch | Sutter | W E O'Kear |
| Knight's Ferry | San Joaquin | Geo M Dent |
| Laguna Seca | Santa Clara | George H Bull |
| Lassen's | Butte | W P Mayhew |
| Lewiston | Trinity | Wm Lewis |
| Los Angeles | Los Angeles | W B Osburn |
| Lagrange | Stanislaus | L M Booth |
| Mariposa | Mariposa | J F McNamara |
| Martinez | Contra Costa | O C Coffin |
| Marysville | Yuba | W P Keyser |
| Maxwell's Creek | Mariposa | G W Coulter |
| Michigan Bluffs | Placer | S T Leet |
| Millerton | San Joaquin | E P Hart |
| Mission San Jose | Santa Clara | J J Vallejo |
| Mokelumne Hill | Calaveras | A W Goodwin |
| Monterey | Monterey | A Randall |
| Montezuma | Tuolumne | J T Hoyt |
| Monte | Los Angeles | |
| Moon's Ranch | Colusi | George Eastman |
| Monroeville | Colusi | R H Pratt |
| Mountain Springs | Placer | Joel Holland |
| Mount Ophir | Mariposa | J H Miller |
| Mountain View | Santa Clara | Jacob Shumway |
| Mormon Island | Sacramento | D A Kneass |
| Mud Springs | El Dorado | H A Hendee |
| Murphy's | Calaveras | A H Stevens |
| McDermott Bridge | San Joaquin | W F McDermott |
| Napa | Napa | E E Eaton |
| Nevada | Nevada | H A Davidge |
| Newton | El Dorado | W Fisher |
| Nicolaus | Sutter | A A Russell |
| North Branch | Calaveras | Ed T Lake |
| Onisbo | Sacramento | C F Howell |
| Ophirville | Placer | D B Curtis |
| Oroville | Butte | Geo S Garland |
| Ottitieway | Siskiyou | P H Coe |
| O'Byrne's Ferry | Calaveras | W E McCormack |
| Park's Bar | Yuba | E W Gaver |
| Petaluma | Sonoma | F W Garland |
| Pilot Hill | El Dorado | Silas Gasel |
| Placerville | El Dorado | W D Williams |
| Punta de los Reyes | Mendocino | T L Andrews |
| Putah | Solano | Elijah Sylos |
| Quartzburg | Mariposa | Thos Thorne |
| Red Bluffs | Shasta | S M Bishop |
| Rough and Ready | Nevada | J T Little |
| Round Tent | Nevada | J E Slater |
| Russian River | Sonoma | G H Heald |
| Rattlesnake Bar | Placer | Thos Wood |
| Sacramento | Sacramento | F Forman |
| Salinas | Monterey | J Bryant Hill |
| Salmon Falls | El Dorado | Thos R Brown |
| San Bernardino | San Bernardino | R R Hopkins |
| San Francisco | San Francisco | Charles L Weller |
| San Diego | San Diego | George Lyon |
| San Jose | Santa Clara | J W Patrick |
| San Juan | Monterey | P Breen |
| San Lorenzo | Alameda | D E Crane |
| San Leandro | Alameda | T J Bryant |
| San Luis Obispo | Los Angeles | J T Harvey |
| San Pedro | Los Angeles | Geo. Alexander |
| San Rafael | Marin | M Stoppard |
| San Ramon | Contra Costa | S Skidmore |
| Santa Barbara | Santa Barbara | T W Harper |
| Santa Clara | Santa Clara | F Cooper |
| Santa Cruz | Santa Cruz | H J Shore |
| Santa Roza | Sonoma | T G Hahmann |
| Shasta | Shasta | J Harell |
| Shaw's Flat | Tuolumne | |
| Shingle Springs | El Dorado | D T Hall |
| Snellings Ranch | Mariposa | John Snelling |
| Sonoma | Sonoma | J N Randolph |
| Sonora | Tuolumne | H A Theal |
| Spanish Flat | El Dorado | J D Coffin |
| Staple's Ranch | San Joaquin | D Staples |
| Steinberger's | San Francisco | Geo Thatcher |
| Stockton | San Joaquin | John S Evans |
| Suisun | Sonoma | W S Kyle |
| Sutter Creek | Calaveras | D Crandall |
| Stringtown | Butte | L D Coffin |
| Smith's Ranch | Sutter | Wm Smith |
| Secret Ravine | Placer | J Hart |
| San Andreces | Calaveras | C S Sweet |
| San Pablo | Contra Costa | A Bates |
| San Gabriel | Los Angelos | T Burdick |
| Tehama | Colusi | Newell Hall |
| Texas Hill | Sacramento | James Clerking |
| Trinidad | Klamath | J C Darling |
| Trinity | Trinity | C Lea |
| Third Crossing | Calaveras | A M Tate |
| Uniontown | Humboldt | A H Murdoch |
| Vacaville | Solano | |
| Volcano | Calaveras | George Munston |
| Washington | Yolo | A Warring |
| Watsonville | Santa Cruz | L Thrift |
| Weaverville | Trinity | H B Davidson |
| Woodside | San Francisco | M A Parkurst |
| Woodville | Tulare | |
| Yankee Jim's | Placer | C W King |
| Yosmot | El Dorado | |
| Yolo | Yolo | J B Fulton |
| Yreka | Siskiyou | John Lintell |
| Yuba City | Yuba | L Badolett |

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**Arrival of the Steamer Sonora.**
—AND BY HER—
**THE GOLDEN GATE**
**CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**
*Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, opposite the Post Office,*
Have received a very large assortment of
**SPRING AND SUMMER**
**CLOTHING,**
—AND—
**FURNISHING GOODS!**
THE LATEST SPRING STYLES!

We know we have the Largest Stock, the greatest assortment, and Best Goods of any

**Clothing House in California!**

Which we offer at prices to suit the times. We invite our friends and patrons, and the public to call and examine our

Black, Brown, Dahlia, Blue and Olive Frock Coats;
Black and Blue Dress Coats;
Business Suits; Party Vests;
Fine Summer Talmas and Over Coats;
Shirts, Collars and Cravats;
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers;
Cashimere Shirts and Drawers;
Fancy and Black Silk and Satin Scarfs;

Every description of
FURNISHING GOODS; SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

PLEASE CALL AT
**KEYES & CO'S,**
**Golden Gate Clothing Warehouse.**
Corner Clay and Kearny Sts.
june8 Opposite the Post Office.

### CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTnership for the purpose of continuing and carrying on the FURNITURE TRADE as Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, in this city and Sacramento, under the name and style of HOWES & CO.

Resident Partner, Boston, } R. HOWES, of the Old Firm of Howes & Co., 180, 182 Montgomery street.
Resident Partner, San Francisco, } DANIEL MOORE, former firm of B. P. and D. Moore. San Francisco, 130 Jackson st. | Sacramento City, 103 K street.
Resident Partner, Sacramento, } B. C. NEWCOMBE, 77 K street, Sac. City.
San Francisco, May 8, 1855.

**To Our Friends and the Public.**

By uniting the above three firms our capital is largely increased and our

EXPENSES REDUCED MORE THAN ONE-HALF,

enabling us to offer you a greater variety of goods at from

**15 to 25 per cent. less than our former rates.**

One of the partners will be in Boston and New York to purchase goods, and will take advantage of the market to obtain such goods as are "desirable" at the

**LOWEST CASH RATES.**

Three years experience will enable them to select a stock that will DEFY COMPETITION in QUALITY and PRICES.

We are now before you with a large and desirable

**STOCK OF NEW GOODS,**

and shall always endeavor to merit a share of patronage. I will be our pride to give PERFECT SATISFACTION in

*Quality, Prices, and Good Treatment.*

HOWES & CO.

☞ 180 and 182 Montgomery street, opposite the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco; 77 and 103 K street, Sacramento.

**FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!**
**REDUCED RATES.**
**NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.**

OUR Stock of Furniture is now complete—consisting of everything suitable for the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, or Office. We have lately added to our stock

**$40'000 WORTH,**

purchased here at LOW RATES, which together with our former stock and constant additions by

**EVERY CLIPPER SHIP,**

give us one of the largest stocks ever offered in California. We have REDUCED OUR PRICES to conform to the time,

**AT LEAST 25 PER CENT,**

as all who will favor us with a call will be convinced.

By the addition of Messrs. MOORE'S and NEWCOMBE'S stocks here and in Sacramento, we can safely say that our stock is the most

**VARIED AND COMPLETE**

ever offered to the public, and that we cannot be UNDERSOLD by any firm in San Francisco or Sacramento.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing. Remember the Nos. 180 and 182 Montgomery street. Store with painted front and large Signs. HOWES & CO.
may21-tf

## SACRAMENTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Lindley & Hoopes, wholesale grocery, provisions, J st cor 7.
Sneathe, Arnold & Co., 175 J street, above 6th.
W. T. Grissim & Co., 158 J street, corner 6th.
Booth & Co., 38 K street.
Hulburd, 133 J street.
Burton, Powers & Culver, 191 J street, corner 7th.
Meeker & Co., K street, corner 4th.
S. W. & E. R. Burke, 38 Front street.
R. W. Wilcox, 97 and 99 K street.
A. Koneman, (successor to Kitz & Co.,) 98 K street.
E. H. Miller & Co., 50 K street.
D. D. Jones & Co., 7 J street.
Louis Sloss & Co., 152 J street.
Klopenstine & Co., 182 J street.
L. Warner & Co., J street, corner 9th.
H. P. Osborn, 247 J street.
Kleinhans & Co., 200 J street.

### HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

Noyes House, corner of I and 10th st, by Wm Beckman.
Hotel du Mineurs, Restaurant, 2d st, bet I and J, Madame Goisseaud, Proprietaire.
Benjaman Bullard, Oakland House, bet 8 and 9.
Orleans Hotel, 2d, between J & K, Hardenburgh & Corse.
Verandah Hotel, 2d, between J and K, J Q Dyer.
St. Charles Restaurant, opposite Orleans Hotel.
Verandah Restaurant, 2d, bet J & K, Marius Bremond & Co.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
Commercial Hotel, J st., near 5th, Holten.
Sacramento Hotel, 73 K st., Dr. T. A. Thomas & C. B. Lane.
Antelope Restaurant, 74 and 76 J st., Bassett & Hantling.
New York Lunch, Front, bet J & K, J. Smith & L. Snyder.
Wisconsin Hotel, K st., bet. 7th and 8th, J. Willard.
Waverly House, 132 K st., bet. 5th and 6th, E. Holmes.
Western Hotel, K st., bet. 2d and 3d, Birge & Lathrop.
St. Charles Hotel, 238 and 240 J st., Bailey & Farmer.
Fremont Hotel, K st., corner 5th, Barney & Son.
Brooks & Doyle, Restaurant, 2d, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co
Capitol Hotel, 5th st., between J and K, John Coffie.
Belvidere Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, Barnes & Daniels.
American Hotel, corner 12th and J st., T. S. Wilkinson.

### HARDWARE AND CROCKERY &c.

Wm Bragg, stove dealer and tin ware, 197 J st bet 8 and 9.
Van Winkle & Duncan, importers of iron, steel, etc., 4th st.
Hooker & Co., hardware, 71 J street.
Stoddard & Zeitler, 132 J street.
Leonard Kellogg, hardware and stoves, 245 J street.
Nevett & Co., hardware and stoves, 96 K st., corner 4th.
Baker & Hamilton, agricultural warehouse, 11 J street.
Baker & Swinerton, stoves, tin plate, etc., 174 J street.
J. D. Lord & Co., stoves, tin plate, etc., 76 J street.
Shirley & Co., importers crockery, glassware, etc., 41 3d st.

### DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. S. Burgess, importer drugs, paints, etc., J st. bet. 9 and 10.
L. P. & S. S. Crane, 44 Front and 109 and 111 K street.
G. B. Harned & Co., 48 J and 29 K streets.
Dr. Justin Gates, Druggist, 76 K street.
C. Morrill, importer drugs, paints, oils, etc., K st., cor. 3d.

### DRY GOODS.

Charles Crocker & Co., (see advertisement) 246 J street.
Kohn & Brother, importers, 121 J street.
Courtois & Dussol, French goods, 123 J street.
Landers, Oliver & Co., dry goods, 83 J street.

### CLOTHING AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Greenebaum, 130 J street.
Moore & Schermerhorn, clothing, boots and shoes, 198 J st.
C S Coffin, Phoenix boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J. Ryan, boot and shoe store.
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street.

### PROFESSIONS.

Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr. Baillie, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N. House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. A. Ball, Physician, K street, corner 3d.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

### BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th.
McManus, K street, corner 8th.

### LUMBER.

H. Dyer, Lumber Yard, 211 K street.
Hedenberg & Co., hubbs, axles and lumber, 231 J street.
McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and L

### LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.
—— Bradford, stable and hay yard, bet 8 and 9.

### AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Barton & Grim, 65 Front street.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th
D B Kimmell, Jeweller and Gunsmith, J street, bet 10 & 11.
Wm Tilley, carriage maker, on 8th st, bet J and J.
Jas R. Quin, Upholster and Paper Hanger, 4th st, bet I and J, north-west corner.
John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
A Burne, merchant taylor and clothier, J st bet 3d and 4th.
E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
Daves & Roach, coopers, K bet 12 and 13.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
Hawkins Co., reaping and threshing machines, K bet 10 and 11
J W Seltzer, sadler and harness maker, K st bet 10 and 11.
Mrs Lovely, boarding house, cor of 3d and M streets.
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Gale & Vanal-tine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ocklev's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d.
Eureka bath house and swimming baths, 2d st, bet F and J.
Cochran & Conray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
Lambard Mills, L Williams, Agent, corner of I and 2d sts.
James Bailey, jeweller, 118 J street.
E J Bosier, Phoenix Market, 69 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 70 J street.
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Queen City Market, corner 7th and J streets.
A Rankin, coach and carriage manufacturer, 4th, bet I and J.
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Reed & English, confectioners, 145 J street.
Warren & White, carriage painting, 2d st, between I and J
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st.
Roller & Co. Empire Markets, 22 K street.
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet th and 11th

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## MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

**SAN JOAQUIN**
**FEMALE SEMINARY.**

THE ABOVE SEMINARY is to go into operation on the first Wednesday of October next.

It is to be located on the road leading from Stockton to Moquelumne Hill, in a retired and healthy place. The building is large and convenient, and will be fitted up with every attraction necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant home.

The Seminary is designed to afford facilities for the attainment of a thorough ENGLISH and CLASSICAL EDUCATION, in connection with the study of the *ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.*

It will be the ultimate aim in all its arrangements and course of instruction, to cultivate the moral principles, to facilitate the systematic development of a well balanced mind—to impress upon the Pupil a sense of her responsibility—to give her correct views of life—and fit her for any station she may be called to fill.

The Teachers selected for the Seminary are highly educated and accomplished Ladies, qualified to give instruction in any branch of Education.

The year will be divided into two Sessions, of twenty weeks each; first Session commencing on the first Wednesday of October.

**The Expense of Board and Tuition, including the**
*ENTIRE ENGLISH COURSE, WOOD AND LIGHTS,*
—WILL BE—
**$65 per Quarter, or $125 per Session,**
*IN ALL CASES PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE*

MUSIC, with use of Instrument, per Quarter, .........$20,00
PAINTING, Drawing, Latin, French, Spanish and German, per Quarter, each ......10,00

☞ An admission fee of *Ten Dollars* will be expected, or an equivalent in linen, etc., for Rooms.

☞ Books can be obtained at the Seminary at low prices.

For further information, application can be made to
D. MORRIS.
Stockton, Sept. 4, 1854. [sept8-tf]

**SAMUEL ADAMS,**
**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,**
NORTH-EAST CORNER CLAY AND DUPONT STS.,

HAS constantly on hand a large and carefully selected stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, with every article usually found in a Drug Store at the East, dispensed by cautious and experienced hands by day or night, as heretofore, and on as reasonable terms. Also, Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Flesh Brushes, Hair Mittens, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. sept 1-tf

**GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!**

A nice article. Every body buys 'em. Exactly suited for Pocket use. Call at Noisy Carriers' Book Store and Stationery Co., 77 Long Wharf.
jan26tf

**"GET THE BEST."**
**A NATIONAL STANDARD.**
**WEBSTER'S**
**QUARTO DICTIONARY.**

The entire work Unabridged, 1456 pages, Crown Quarto, Six Dollars. Published by

**G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.**

Webster's Dictionary, University Edition.
Webster's Academic Dictionary.
Webster's High School Dictionary.
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Published by
MASON & BROTHERS, New York.

Forming a complete Series, and affording a National Standard, thus securing uniformity of Orthography and Pronunciation for the millions that are to constitute this vast republic.

☞ Of the Spelling Book one million of copies are sold annually.

The leading series of School Books published in this country are based upon Webster's system.

*** There is no other acknowledged standard in this country or Great Britain.

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the STANDARD DICTIONARY to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—[Signed by 104 Members of Congress.

**PROFESSOR STOWE.**

Under date of May 5th, 1854, Prof. Stowe, late of Ohio, now of Massachusetts, long known through the country as one of the most intelligent and energetic friends of education, and with unusual opportunities for observation, says:

"I am decidedly in favor of Webster for the following reasons, to wit:

"1. Webster is the most uniformly analogical and self-consistent.

"2. His system falls in most completely with the tendencies of the language; and, if in anything he goes beyond present usage, it is in the right direction, and the usage will soon overtake him.

"3. He has present possession of the ground more than any other *one*. In the United States he is the authority everywhere, except in Boston; and even there more than any other *one*. In England he has more authority than any other one, and is continually gaining.

"4. He is the great American Philologist, the most learned and devoted scholar in his special department, that the English language knows, and for this reason, other things being equal, he deserves the preference.

"5. If we would have uniformity, we must adopt Webster, for he cannot be displaced; but others may be."

More than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries, as of any other series in this country.

At least four-fifths of all the School Books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and of the remainder few acknowledge ANY standard.

Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Union, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended Webster's Dictionary in the strongest terms. Among these are those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada, eighteen in all. President White, of Wabash College, Indiana, under date of November 10, 1854, says:—

"I think Webster's worthy to supercede every other English Dictionary. It will, I have no doubt, be used almost universally this side of the Alleghanies."

And similar opinions from the most eminent sources through the country are at hand. The State of New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabriged in as many of her public school.

"There is an unanimity of opinion that Dr. Webster's is the best Defining Dictionary in the English language."—Horace Mann.

"It is constantly cited and relied on in our courts of justice, in our legislative bodies and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive."—Hon. John C. Spencer.

"The Etymological part surpasses anything that has been done for the English language by any earlier laborers in the same field."—George Bancroft.

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